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GOSSIP ON GREAT SUBJECTS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUMORED MADNESS OF KAISER WILLIAM—THE ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN—ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 22, 1873.

From London (where, by the way, they appear to be making up news in large and small parcels for the sensation market) come hither alarming reports concerning the health of body and mind of three very great people. The story there is that the Emperor of Germany's mind is affected; that, "not to put too fine a point upon it," he is mad at times, quite mad; that the journey to St. Petersburg developed a hereditary, or, at least, a family tendency to mental disease, of which signs had been previously observed in his Majesty to such a degree that it was with difficulty he could be worked through the Shah's visit for the first few days of his arrival, and at its close it was publicly announced that the Emperor was indisposed, and needed rest. Ems is, one would think, the worst place in the world for an old man to resort to in the dog-days; it a shadeless, stifling valley, hot as Gehenna. It is a place which must be crowded and haunted with memories of 1870, and all that occurred before the war, enough to disturb a sick brain. Then, after Ems, the Emperor will repair to Gastein, where the air is invigorating and the waters are exciting, which seems also of doubtful propriety—if the story be true. "There is the rub!" If the story be true! It is announced so positively in a letter to me that I mention it with what are called all needful reserves. But it is not probable. It is not likely the Empress Augusta would come here, even at her imperial lord and master's bidding, if he were as he is reported from London, by every well-informed correspondent, to be. It is the caught-up echo of the old *bruit* circulated in France when the old Soldier King was thundering away at the walls of Paris. He may not have a very strong head, as it is called, though he has enormous tenacity of purpose and self-willedness in doing what he conceives to be right. In that he is every inch a king, and not in the least degree infirm in mind. Prince Bismarck could never have played his desperate games with fortune if the King's resolute hand had not prepared him with the means. It was, and perhaps is, the habit of the great Chancellor to speak of his master in terms of something like contempt when he alludes to the events, from 1864 to 1870, which have placed him on such a pinnacle of glory; in fact, his comparisons are of a most homely character, in accordance with the brutal *franchise* which the Minister indulges in on occasions in which he is carried away by "talk," for which he has a passion. He compares the reluctance with which the King entered on the dangerous ground over which Providence guided him in 1864 and 1866 to that which is felt by the inferior equine animals to the saltatory process which is needed to cross a wall—"Thrice had I to bring up the old gasson to the fence before I could get him to take the jump." *Au fond*, perhaps he has a full sense of the simple dignity and dignified simplicity of the Monarch's character, but courtiers shudder as they recall the phrases used by the Prince, who may well be irritated sometimes at finding that he is regarded by his master very much as Cavour was by Victor Emmanuel—a fussy, restless, and meddling fellow, who had great ability, but could never have done anything only for the aid of the royal attributes. Let us set down the report as quite fallacious for the present.

THE HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

But there are other rumors concerning a potentate of a very different character, which attribute to him the same dreadful affliction. It is the Sultan who is thus coupled with the Protestant Emperor in such a miserable fate. It is said that the Father of the Faithful, the Descendant of the Caliphs, (though the Khedive is inclined to challenge the right to that title, and to claim it for the ruler of Egypt, land of the Caliphs,) is possessed of a devouring appetite and a devouring gloom. No food can appease his hunger—no amusement, or what passes for it, can save him from a consuming melancholy which alternates with lunatical outbursts of fury and martial extravagances; and the mental and bodily disorders concomitant in his case are scarcely curable. A couple of lambs a day to him are as a couple of strings of maccaroni to a Neapolitan beacher, and he broods forever over the wrongs of Islam and the fallen fortunes of the Sultans. To his subjects his death would be a sensible loss. A native likes a sovereign who believes. He is honest—he makes verses—he writes an exquisite hand, which is a great merit among the Turks, and he sends to mosques all over his dominions beautifully-illuminated verses from the Koran, which are hung up for the admiration of the faithful; he hates oppression and loves justice—as the Scotch lady appreciated love—"in the abstract." To European States it would be impossible to say what evils his death might not bring. There is the question of succession, over which Russia has been busy, opened. There is the question of the Principality reopened. There is the Serbian—there is the Montenegrin question opened—there is, in fact, the lid taken off the boiling cauldron of what is called the Eastern Question in general, on which politicians are sitting with all their weight.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The relations of Russia and England to each other in Central Asia attract great attention here and all over Central Europe. The Prussians are as much alive to the questions which may arise from the occupation of Khiva by the Russians as any other nation. It must be remembered that when Count Schouvaloff came to England to explain the views of the Czar, (and to negotiate the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the imperial Archduchess,) he distinctly pledged himself—gave his personal word of honor as a soldier and as a gentleman—that the Russians would evacuate Khiva as soon as they had released their fellow-countrymen who were in slavery, and had obtained redress from the Khan Wasnep, or Supreme Lord of the Land. But he also declared that the expedition would not consist of more than 4,500 men, some Cossacks, and eighteen guns! Count Schouvaloff, who is the most powerful man in Russia, has very charming manners—a most agreeable presence and great *esprit*, and one would be very loth to disbelieve him. But he may have gone far beyond his instructions. Still he is called by the sobriquet of "Alexander the First" to show his power over "Alexander the Second," and it is very difficult to believe that the assurances he made, not only to the Prince of Wales and Lord Granville, but to others of inferior rank, *coram publico*, are to be falsified. Public opinion is, however, a great power, even in Russia, and there is no place, perhaps, in the world where popular discontent is more dreaded. There would seem to be a strong feeling in Russia that Khiva should be occupied. An article from its Constantinople correspondent, which is supposed to have been inspired by Ignatieff himself or the Russian Embassy, handles the probability of a war with England on an account of Khiva strategically in the *Russische Welt.* The means taken by the Indian Government to secure allies on their frontiers are rather sarcastically described, and the Vienna papers have not failed to call attention to the subject. But they write in utter ignorance of the facts. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which ought to know better, asks doubtingly "if England is really a great Asiatic power?" If vastness of extent, greatness of population, material power, riches, and ancient civilization constitute a great might, the land over which the Queen rules as Empress, with 160,000,000 of subjects, 50,000,000 of protected natives, a powerful army and artillery, the fleet of England to defend it, and means of aggression, if needs be, may well claim to be one of the first. But precautions do not indicate weakness. It is only natural that as Russia, once England's enemy, advances southward in Asia Great Britain should feel it was necessary to prepare for the natural extension of any European war to the borders of India, and to cultivate friendly alliances with the frontier States. It would be madness not to do so, if Indian empire is valued at all.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

Even Mr. Gladstone would go to war for the safety of India—although in general he declines fighting for anything. One evening a gentleman was talking with the Premier about the British colonies and possessions, which alone entitle the British Isles to imperial honors, when he was astonished to hear Mr. Gladstone express an opinion that it would not be of much consequence to Englishmen if these were all independent, "because," said he, "the influence of our institutions and our language would remain forever, and would always secure us their regard and, in case of need, their alliance." "Why, Sir," the other exclaimed, "we should be of no more weight in the world than Holland is now!" "Well, what of that?" said Mr. Gladstone. "I am not aware that any Dutchman is less happy than an Englishman because he belongs to a country of less political importance. His liberty is safe; he is free to enjoy life, and is master of his actions and fortune. What would you more?" This is true, perhaps, but it is not the language of a great statesman, of one who could make a small State great or prevent a great State becoming small. It may not correctly represent Mr. Gladstone's views, but there can be no question that it does agree with the views attributed to him by those who profess to know him best, and in his horror of war he is quite sustained by the traditions of the Peelites, the teachings of Bright, and above all by the genial timidity of Lord Granville, who politically retains his right to the school-boy nickname he bore at Eton of "Pussy," though he never shows his claws. Still, whoever may be in power will have to fight, not only for India, but for the absolute security of its outlying dependencies and allies.

A EUROPEAN CONFLAGRATION.

And be it remembered, too, that there can be no topical war. An outbreak of hostilities in Asia between Russia and England means war in the Baltic, in the Black Sea, in the Amoor, in the Sea of Archangel, all over the world where there is sea, as well as in Khiva, Bokhara, and Persian borders, and in the passes of Afghanistan. That means a European conflagration, and already there are people engaged in looking out for fire escape, others are prepared to act as petroleurs, honest men are thinking of the chances of recovering their own, and rogues are girding up their loins for a dash at the goods of other people. If Lord Granville finds he has been made a dupe by Count Schouvaloff, and has been induced to make statements to Parliament which cannot now be maintained, he will probably take up his pen and write! But there is a strong party in both Houses, who, on such a question, will not be satisfied with any expenditure of ink, and their hands will be strengthened by the very declarations on which Lord Granville relied.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

There are immense interests, arguments, and reasons against war between Russia and England, but war is generally resorted to against reason, argument, and interest. The royal and imperial families are on the best terms. There are no faster friends than the Prince of Wales and the Czarowitz. The world knows that the delight of English hearts and eyes, the fair Dane who will some day share the throne with her husband, and who is now "English all over," as the saying is, and the Princess Dagmar of Russia, are sisters. The Czar's first cousin, the Crown Prince of Germany, is married to the Queen's daughter. Other alliances there may be, for which we shall not have long to wait, but history is full of instances of the superiority of national questions in peace and war and to other influences. Few people in England ever are aware of the deep interest taken by the Prince of Wales in the politics of his country in its external relations. He carries on an immense correspondence with the great people of Europe, and if the forms of our Government and the jealousy of the House of Commons did not prevent his direct participation in affairs he would be a most valuable Minister *sans portefeuille* of our Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. There is not a minister, a man of note in Europe, with whom he is not personally acquainted, and his wonderful insight into personal character serves him better than a long apprenticeship to blue books and papers does other men. In this Russian question he is most deeply interested, and among the *gênes* of his position there is perhaps none that he feels more than his inability to pay a visit to the Empire of India. The visit of the Czarowitz to England simultaneously with that of the Shah is considered by some persons in high position in London to be inopportune and sinister, but to those who know the facts it is merely the result of an old engagement, and certainly the Shah is before the time originally fixed for his reception by a week at least. It is feared that to his ignorance it will appear that as the son of the Czar has come over at the same time, either Russia and England are on excellent terms and intend to act together in questions of Eastern politics, smelling at the same sweet Persian rose with one nose, or eyeing the same pomegranate with one mouth, or that the Russian can assert his right to do as he pleases in England as in Asia. And indeed the whole, or by far the greater part of the objection that the English have to the occupation of Khiva, is not so much the actual territorial seizure as its influence on the people of India. There are nearly 200,000,000 there who only know that within living memory England had a war with Russia, and that there has always been a contest for influence going on in Persia and in Central Asia between the two countries. Will they believe now that Russia occupies Khiva with England's consent? If she does it without consent their irresistible inference will be that Russia is greater than England, and the result will be the deterioration of the moral force and prestige which are to physical force in India, not 3 but 300 to 1. W. H. R.

PROBABLE MURDER AT COBBLESKILL, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Clifford Smith, of the National Hotel at Cobbleskill, was set upon last night at that place by Thomas Keefe, who stabbed him in the left side. Keefe fled to the woods, but was arrested and a knife and razor taken from him.

THE SHAH.

EXPERIENCES AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE VISITOR.

ENGLAND'S ARTILLERY AND COMMERCE—POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREETING—RUSSIAN GUESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28, 1873.

Just now the English are particularly well satisfied with themselves. They have come out strong in a way not very usual to them, and they are pleased and elated with their success in this new line. There is a certain stiffness in the English character which makes it difficult for them to throw themselves heartily into a popular demonstration. The shallow self-conceit of the French carries them bravely through an occasion of this kind; they are especially anxious to please, and they are quite sure that their efforts cannot fail to please. The English assuredly have their own sort of conceit, but it does not take this direction, and they are usually troubled with an uncomfortable sense of their awkwardness and clumsiness in social exercises, and a paralyzing fear that they should make themselves ridiculous. With the Shah—for I should say the first time in their history—they have thrown off this timidity and false shame, and have gone in heartily for the most demonstrative hospitality. In this, as I before explained, there are many more reasons than a desire to conciliate the monarch of Persia. His visit happened on a lucky time. A government that had got itself into bad odor by its shabbiness and its neglect of national honors, is glad to have a chance of showing that it could do things handsomely when it liked. The country, in spite of dark clouds lowering ahead, has been making a good deal of ready money, and was eager to have an opportunity of making a holiday. The crowds of visitors who came up to the Derby and Ascot stayed to see the Shah, and hundreds of thousands more rushed up to join them. For the present there is a lull in business. The doubts about the harvest, and the uncertainty of the coal and iron trades, as well as the dubious condition of foreign affairs, have checked speculation, and there is a general disposition to take things easy for a time. Practically business is now suspended in this country until the end of the Summer months. You must remember that it is not every day that we have military and naval reviews over here; they are quite rare occurrences, and when they occur excite immense interest. The Shah's visit was a very good pretext for the Government giving the public a little amusement at the national expense. The bread and circus sports of the Roman Empire have still their counterparts in Western Europe, and Mr. Gladstone did a good stroke of business for the elections in making a popular display of military and naval power. All this helps to throw into the shade the Alabama bill. It is hardly necessary to say that there has been a vast deal of vulgar curiosity in the rush after the Shah. He has been the great sight of the hour, just as the Tichborne claimant and the infant hippopotamus have in their turns been the idols of a curious and sensation-hunting populace. As far as I can judge by current talk, the Shah at first sight has not been quite savage enough to satisfy popular expectations. Some consolation has been derived from the reflection that his visit to England has polished his manners. He is certainly much less impassive than when he first arrived; he keeps his spectacles on now constantly, nods and gesticulates and waves his arms more, and has picked up quite a graceful European way of bowing.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

What the Shah writes in his tablets nobody knows, but he is seen to write a great deal, and he could command his own terms from any publisher for his narrative of his travels. He talks a good deal with his Vizier, and with one or two privileged members of the suite, but the Princes who accompany him seem to be regarded chiefly as ornamental accessories. It is understood that they are by no means pleased with the prominence that has been given at official receptions and in the *Court Circular* to the Vizier, and that they think their personal lustre more than his reflected light. The Shah, on the other hand, looks upon his Minister as a part of himself, and accepts any mark of respect to him as a tribute to his own authority. In the imperial circle a good deal of bickering and bad blood have prevailed on this account, and some remonstrances are said to have been addressed to the Foreign Office on the subject. But all these matters were carefully arranged beforehand, and the order of precedence was approved by the Shah himself. What the Shah really thinks of England it is, of course, hard to say. He is as profuse in compliments as his limited knowledge of any language but his own will allow him to be, and he has also, in his conversations in Persian with Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. Thompson, expatiated in enthusiastic terms on the greatness of the nation, and his gratitude for his overwhelming hospitality. But, then, all his talk is very much matter of form. A guest is bound to be civil to his host, and, besides, the Shah has a special reason for ingratiating himself with the English. He has come over here on a great financiering operation, and his smiles and honeyed words are intended to float Baron Reuter's speculations. From what I learn, however, the Shah has been sincerely impressed by two things—the force of English artillery and the teeming fecundity of English commerce. The sight of the ships of war when he first came over, and afterward at Spithead, did not impress him particularly, but their broadsides did. And at the Windsor review it was again the practice of the gunners which delighted him most. As far as show goes, there is certainly nothing in the world to equal the Royal Horse Artillery. Their handsome uniform, picked men, magnificent horses, swiftness, and dash are really superb. On his return to Teheran, the Shah means to organize something of the same kind. But the effect of this visit on his Majesty's mind is suspected to have been twofold. He may carry away, as people here desire, a decided opinion of the greatness of England, but there is reason to believe that he will also carry away a more profound and impregnable conviction of his own superiority. If England is really such a great country, then the greater must he himself be that it should go out of his way to court him with such earnestness and eagerness. What has struck him must have been the popular enthusiasm, the vast crowds, the hearty cheering, the decorations of the streets, and so on. Even at home he has never enjoyed so flattering a reception, and as he passed through Europe, although the Governments were civil enough, the people did little else than stare stolidly at him. All this, if what I hear is true, has convinced him that any sense he may have entertained of his own importance is not at all exaggerated, and that his fame and power have spread even to the ends of the earth. It may be taken for granted that the Shah will not go back a smaller man than he came. Astute diplomatists are disposed to think that, as far as political objects are concerned, his reception has been decidedly overdone, and that he will be more difficult than ever to treat with. If he has really said to himself, "The English would never make such a fuss about me unless they attached a good deal of importance to my friendship, and expected to make something handsome out of me," his line of argument can hardly be said to be unreasonable. It is known that he has still his eye on Herat, and though he has himself never hinted at the awkward question in any of his interviews with English Ministers, his Vizier has referred to it in a way not to be misunderstood. It would appear that the Shah has not been broken in to municipal addresses in his own country, and he got exceedingly impatient with those which were presented to him at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday last. Nothing, indeed, could well be more absurd. The Mayor and Aldermen simply seized the opportunity of having a private view of the hero of the hour, and of glorifying themselves and their fellow-citizens in their richly-illuminated parchment rolls. What could be more preposterous than a lot of people coming up from Edinburgh to assure the Shah that Scotland is anxious to be on friendly terms with him, and hoped that "in due time he would arrive in safety in his great and ancient empire." The Glasgow deputation trusted that he would pick up some ideas in this country which would be for the good of his subjects, and condoled with him on his not having time to go to Glasgow, and there see, "in active operation, influences which, notwithstanding many physical disadvantages, have raised that city, within the present century, from comparative unimportance, to a position second only to that of London." All this, it was added, had been effected by the energy and enterprise of the inhabitants. The meaning of this palaver is simply that the Glasgow people have, by digging out the bed, made a little river into a big one. The idea seems to have been to turn the Shah into a sort of dead wall for advertising local enterprise. It is to be hoped that the protest of the Keighley Republicans will not counterbalance in the Shah's mind the flattering reception he has met with in other quarters. These tremendous democrats have fulminated a resolution to the effect that they believe the Shah to be "the most despotic ruler in existence, and the representative of all that degrades humanity," and they therefore express their disapproval of his reception by the Government, and of all "such heathenish exhibitions in a pretended civilized country."

THE CZAROWITZ AND CZARINA.

The Czarowitz and Czarina are over here just now on a private family visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales; and though they have taken part heartily in all the festivities, they have claimed no special honors for themselves. The two sisters bear a close resemblance to each other, and are two of the handsomest women of the age. Their frank, simple, gracious manners enchant every one. There certainly never were two young women less spoiled by the affectations and artificialities of court life. They are to this hour as kindly and unassuming as when, in a quiet country house in Germany, they made up their own bonnets, and enjoyed their *butter-brod* at the frugal domestic table. It is evident to every one that they are deeply attached to each other, and that they enjoy nothing so much as going about together, and exchanging remarks on what they see. They wear dresses of the same cut and color, and exhibit every mark of sisterly sympathy and affection. It need hardly be said that they are extremely anxious to bring about a good understanding between their husbands, the future sovereigns of England and Russia. The Prince of Wales and the Czarowitz are personally excellent friends. They are both frank, hearty, young men, with a strong liking for out-of-door sports, and they sympathize with each other in their detestation of stiff ceremony. Yesterday the Princes followed the example of their wives, and appeared at a Polo match in coats and hats that made it difficult to distinguish one from the other. But pleasant relations of this kind are not politics, and even a Czar has less influence than he used to have on the political drift of his Empire. The Czarowitz declares that his journey has nothing to do with politics, that these are matters beyond his range, and that he has come over simply on a family visit. It would seem, however, that he is still disposed to put himself at the head of the national party in Russia, and the objects of that party are not very likely to promote a cordial alliance between England and Russia. The ties between the two families will soon be strengthened by the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the sister of the Czarowitz, but family ties count for little in the face of national aspirations. F. H. J.

OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN—COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO COMPLETE.

DELAWARE COUNTY., Twelve Miles West of Westfield Flats, N. Y., July 9.—Direct rail communication between New-York and Oswego by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was completed at 8 o'clock this evening by the laying of the last rail in the gap between the eastern and western sections of the line. By this means a third competing trunk line between New-York, the Lakes, and the West is opened to passengers and freight traffic. Excursion parties from both ends of the line participated in the festivities. A party of prominent railroad and newspaper men from New-York and points on the line in New-Jersey, and Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties, headed by Superintendent Douglas, came to Westfield Flats last evening and took a special train to this point to-day, bringing with them a howitzer. They were met here by another train with Superintendent McKinley and a large party from the western section of the road, headed by a brass band. Meanwhile the track-laying, under the energetic conduct of Mr. J. A. Kinsman, had progressed at the marvelous rate of three miles in eight hours. By resolution of the Board of Directors, June 13, active work was commenced on the unfinished portion of the road, Mr. T. P. Simpson being in immediate charge, with the co-operation of Charles W. Douglass, General Superintendent. Twenty-six miles of grading and track-laying has been accomplished in less than a month. The last spike was driven by ex-Vice President E. P. Wheeler, of Middletown, amid the firing of cannon, music, and enthusiastic cheering. It is expected that the road will be fully ballasted and ready for through business on the 28th inst.

THE LATE JOHN H. EASTBURN'S WILL.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The will of the late John H. Eastburn bequeaths sums of money ranging from $500 to $2,000 to many personal friends, and to the employes in his printing-office and his family servants; also, to several persons who had served apprenticeship in his office. His printing-office he gives to three workmen who have been long in his employ. Among personal friends, Thomas Barry, the veteran actor, receives $2,000, and B. P. Shillaber $1,000. Five thousand dollars cash is bequeathed to the Franklin Typographical Society, the Home for Aged Men, Old Ladies' Home, Boston Asylum and Farm School, Infant Asylum, Home for Orphans and Destitute Children; $10,000 to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and smaller sums for numerous other benevolent purposes. Liberal provision is made for the widow and relations, and the balance of the property is given to the Boston Provident Society, the income to be expended in supplying food, clothing, fuel, and other necessaries to the poor of Boston.

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS POLITICAL FEUD.

GEN. BUTLER IN REAL ESTATE—THE NEW FIFTY-CENT NOTES—TREASURY DECISIONS—THE MILITARY BUREAUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An unsuccessful attempt to compromise the difficulties between the Texas politicians was made to-day. An interview was had between Gov. Davis and W. T. Clark, Postmaster at Galveston, at which the latter tendered the olive branch if his place could be saved. The offer of peace was rejected. Gov. Davis declared that Clark must forfeit his place, and charged that Clark had bartered political patronage for pelf. Clark challenged proof of this charge, and Davis said it would be forthcoming, where he would have to meet it, and the interview terminated with a formal declaration of endless hostility. Clark claims to have the support of Senator Flanagan.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The statement that the difference between the amount of gold to be sold and of bonds to be purchased during the coming month is greater than at any time in the history of the Treasury, is incorrect. During the administration of Secretary Boutwell, the records of the department show that more than once the disproportion was even greater.

PERSONAL.

Senator Conkling is in town....Congressman Scofield was here yesterday....Gen. Butler has purchased a considerable tract of land immediately contiguous to the Capitol grounds, and is engaged in superintending the preliminary arrangements preparatory to erecting a block of buildings thereon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The plates for the new fifty-cent notes have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new notes will be commenced next week, though it will probably be ten days before the notes are issued to the public. The new note will be about a quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation, and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being 3¾ inches by 2 inches. On the left hand side of the face of the note is a vignette head of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, and a former Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and on the right a section of geometrical lathe-work, with the words "Fifty Cents," in white letters, engraved across the face. The wording of the note is the same as that of the present issue, with the omission of "receivable for all United States stamps," which appears at the bottom of the old note. The seal is printed in the centre of the face, and is inclosed in cycloidal work, a new feature upon fractional currency. The back of the note, which will be printed in New-York, will be green. It is made up of geometrical lathe-work and scrolls. On the right-hand corner the word "cents," found on the old note, is omitted, and the numeral 50 takes its place. The date of the passage of the act authorizing the issue appears on the face of the new note instead of the back. On the left hand side of the back there is an open space to show the fibre in the paper, and it will not be shown on the face as in the old note. The new note, of course, will take the place of the one now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Secretary Richardson to-day issued the following circular to Custom-house officials:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1873.

The attention of Customs officers is again invited to the provision of the act of March 3, 1849, which requires the gross amount of all moneys received for the United States to be paid into the Treasury without deduction, &c.; and to those of the act of June 30, 1864, which provides for an appropriation for excess of deposits, from which all amounts paid to and deposited by such officers in excess of the legitimate dues are directed to be refunded. These provisions of law are held to include not only moneys paid to cover unascertained duties on imports, but also such as are paid to cover unascertained tonnage dues, the gross amount of both of which should be regularly deposited, and, the excess of any, when ascertained, refunded from the appropriation herein named.

(Signed,) W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

The question has recently been submitted to the Treasury Department, whether a seizure can be properly made under section 24, act of March 2, 1799, without the concurrence of the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Port, and the department decides that a majority of these officers must concur in order to make such seizure valid. The act referred to relates to goods belonging to the captain or crew of the vessel, and which, if omitted from the manifest without accident or mistake, are liable to seizure.

THE COVINGTON, KY., POST-OFFICE.

Mrs. S. S. Farrell has been appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky., to succeed the late Jesse R. Grant. She is an old resident of Covington, and a daughter of Capt. West Sabrer, the leading pilot of the gun-boat expedition to Fort Donelson. Her husband, John W. Farrell, was Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteers, and afterward Assistant Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Mrs. Farrell was strongly recommended for the position.

ROCK ISLAND MILITARY PRISON.

Congress at the last session passed an act to provide for the establishment of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules of the army, and the Secretary of War was authorized to organize a board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two persons from civil life, to adopt a plan for the building and frame regulations for the government of the institution. The act, however, failed to appropriate any money to carry out its provisions, and therefore the Secretary cannot have the work commenced on account of this oversight. He has, however, appointed three officers of the army, namely, Lieut. Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Major Thomas A. Barr, Judge Advocate, and Major George B. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, to make the necessary inspection for a site, and prepare plans, in order that the work may be commenced as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress, when the necessary appropriation will be made. These officers will visit the various prisons throughout the country this Summer, to obtain such information relative to the plans and management of prisons as will be useful in the one proposed.

POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The new postal treaty between this country and Japan is nearly completed, and will be submitted to the President for approval on his return to this city.

STAFF OFFICERS AND BUREAU ASSIGNMENTS.

Early in 1870 there was a general order of the army relieving a large number of staff officers from various posts, and ordering them to other localities. Most of the staff officers below the heads of bureaus then on duty in the War Department and its various bureaus in Washington were relieved on the ground that they had been stationed there three years and over. It was then announced that the time such officers should be stationed in Washington must not exceed three years, and that period having elapsed, it is asked by many officers if there is to be a continuation of this principle, but those well informed incline to the belief that there will not be any change, as the number now on duty here is small, not exceeding ten or twelve, and, besides, officers in other parts of the country have no desire to be stationed in Washington, on account of the cost of living.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—An attempt was made last night to throw the Boston express-train off the track near Suncook. Two men were seen placing ties upon the track by a woman, whom they beat to insensibility and dragged to concealment among the bushes. She recovered consciousness, and managed to reach the Suncook Depot, gave notice of the obstruction, and saved the impending destruction. The assailants robbed the woman of her satchel, containing nearly $400. The satchel was found, but in place of the money was a piece of paper, on which was plainly written in lead-pencil: "We made more money than we should if we had stopped the train, you fool." No trace of the men could be found.

THE INDIANS.

PURSUIT OF THE MURDERERS OF LIEUT. ALMY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Tucson correspondent of the San Francisco *Union* says that the statement recently brought into Tucson by a former post blacksmith at Camp Grant, of an outbreak of an Eskesmenzin band from San Carlos, is contradicted by later trustworthy intelligence from the latter post. Cox, employed at San Carlos Reservation, says that Lieut. Watt's fifty soldiers and a few Indians had been out for five days after the Indians who killed Lieut. Almy when he left, and that a dispatch came from him just before leaving, stating that he had struck a trail of Apaches going into the San Pedro Mountains, and that Capt. Kellogg, with a detachment of troops, was to start after them yesterday. It is learned from reliable sources that Nataya, with some of his Apaches, had left Chiricahua Reservation, undoubtedly for a raid into Sonora.

THE CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, will leave here soon for a tour in the West, to visit the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, for which tribe he was formerly agent, and while absent he will visit other tribes on the Missouri River. He goes to Minnesota especially to settle up the affairs of the agency and turn them over to Mr. Douglass, who has been appointed his successor. His wife is still at the agency in Minnesota, but she will leave there with her husband. From Minnesota he goes to the Indian country for the conference with Gov. Davis in relation to Satanta and Big Tree, in August.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—At an adjourned meeting of the State Temperance Alliance to-day, the Secretary read a report of the Campaign Committee, recommending that the towns and cities be canvassed to secure the names of men who will pledge themselves to take charge of a thorough temperance canvass in their respective districts; also, recommending the appointment of agents to take charge of the work, and employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out a complete State prohibitory canvass.

A resolution that the execution of the Liquor law by the State and city officials was not satisfactory to the alliance, was adopted.

A recommendation of the Finance Committee was accepted, to employ Dr. Charles Jewett as temperance lecturer and solicitor of donations, at $2,000 per annum and traveling expenses. There was considerable Butler and anti-Butler talk at the meeting, but all attempts to designate candidates for Governor were warded off, the declared object of the Alliance being the advancement of temperance.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL-MONEY ORDERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—John W. Gregg, alias John W. Young, made an attempt, yesterday, to obtain money from the Post-office here upon a counterfeit order purporting to be from Oshkosh, Wis. He has been operating through the West for some weeks, but has thus far escaped arrest. Gregg was recently employed in the money-order department of the Chicago Post-office. After leaving that employment, he hired a printer in Chicago to set up a form and strike off a quantity of order and advice blanks for Oshkosh, Wis. With these counterfeits he tried several post-offices in Indiana and Illinois, but as far as heard from was successful only at Indianapolis, Ind. The difference between the counterfeit and genuine blanks is a typographical error in the "advice," the word "remitter" being spelt with three t's. After he presented his order the detectives were placed on his track, but have not yet succeeded in arresting him.

ATTACK ON COLORED CHILDREN.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 9.—Last evening, while an excursion party of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, consisting of several hundred men women, and children, were returning from a country picnic through East Baltimore, in procession, headed by a band of music, a party of white boys threw stones at the colored children. This onset culminated in a fight and much disorder at the corner of Bank and Exeter streets, both white and colored persons engaging in the mêlée. A number of stones were thrown by each side, and it is reported that several shots were fired. Three or four colored persons were badly cut and bruised by stones, but no fatal result ensued. The disturbance was finally quieted by the appearance of the police, who arrested several parties. The Marshal of Police is investigating the matter this morning.

LATER.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-day examined a number of witnesses, most of them colored, in regard to the attack last evening, and, without concluding the examination, adjourned until to-morrow.

Among the witnesses examined was Rev. Mr. Thomas, pastor of Asbury Church, who was present during the entire session of the board, and was also with the excursion party when attacked.

The evidence to-day showed that the attack was first made by a small party of boys, from eight to ten years of age, throwing stones and brick-bats among the negro children of the procession. This led to a running fight, in which about 150 whites took part. About eight persons, consisting of an even number of whites and blacks, were struck and cut by stones. Some were badly, but none seriously, injured. Several pistol shots were fired by the police for the purpose of intimidating and to quell the disturbance.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—The masters of the various Granges in this State met here to-day and organized a State Grange. Mr. Wm. S. Battle, of Edgecombe, was made President. The meeting was well attended and harmonious. It adjourned to meet again on the third Wednesday of February next.

A large State Educational Convention was held here to-day. All portions of the State were represented. Hon. W. H. Battle, of Raleigh, was made President. Much interest was taken in the deliberations, business of an important character being transacted.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—The American Institute of Instruction is now holding its forty-fourth annual meeting in this city. The session, which opened last evening in the City Hall, was called to order by the President, M. C. Stebbins, of Sprinfield. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Kimball. Some remarks were then made by the President touching the history and object of the institution, and a lecture was delivered by Prof. Moses T Brown, of Tuft's College, on "Charles Dickens as a reader," which closed the evening. The session continues throughout Thursday.

ESCAPE OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

CORINNE, Utah Territory, July 8.—A dispatch from Black Rock, Idaho, says on Saturday last seven Indians, who were awaiting at Fort Hall their trial for the murder of a party of white men on Lost River, Idaho, last Summer, attempted to escape while cutting wood under guard. Four of them were shot, and three escaped.

James Peterson, a tailor, of Brigham City, Utah, was drowned, on Sunday, while bathing in a pond between that place and the line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Corinne and Malad Irrigating and Manufacturing Company's canal was completed a few days since, and the water is now running on both sides of all the streets in the city, and in the ditches in the valley.

The weather for the past few days has been the warmest of the season, and the bath-houses and the beach of Great Salt Lake are largely patronized.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A SUPREME EFFORT TO SUPPRESS THE CARLIST INSURRECTION TO BE MADE—THE IRRECONCILABLES.

MADRID, July 9.—The Government has issued a manifesto declaring that its most imperative duty now is to crush the insurrection, which is devastating Catalonia, Navarre, and the Basque Provinces. It is preparing for a supreme effort, and, availing itself of the extraordinary powers granted by the Cortes, has resolved to insist on the inexorable execution of the law, and to compel soldiers to remain under their colors until pacification is complete; and, moreover, to call out the reserves if reinforcements are needed.

Señors Castelar and Salmeron have had a conference with the Irreconcilable Deputies to induce them to return to the Cortes, but found it impossible to accede to their demands.

Gen. Nouvillas has resigned, and it is expected that the Government will accept his resignation.

The Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment of Chasseurs, stationed at Tarifa, has been cashiered for challenging Señor Campos to fight a duel.

Three thousand factory operatives have struck for higher wages and shorter hours in Alcoy.

FRANCE.

PAYING THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

PARIS, July 9.—The second installment (250,000,000 francs) of the last milliard of the war indemnity was delivered to the German Treasury on the 5th inst.

There now remains due to Germany but 500,000,000 francs, which, in accordance with the treaty, signed at Berlin on the 15th of March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September.

AUSTRIA.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO BURN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

LONDON, July 9.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says an attempt was made yesterday by an incendiary to fire the exhibition building.

Correspondents of London journals and other persons who have returned here from Vienna hint that the building will probably be burned soon.

THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT RIGHT CONGRESS.

VIENNA, July 9.—Notice is given in the journals that the International Patent-Right Congress will convene on the 14th of August.

An imperial commission has been appointed to arrange the preliminaries.

The language used at the Congress will be German, but French and English will be permitted.

The decisions of the Congress will be communicated through the several commissions to their respective Governments.

Inventors and proprietors of inventions are actively moving in the matter, and a large and important gathering is anticipated.

PORTUGAL.

A DISEASE OF THE VINES SPREADING.

LISBON, July 9.—The vine disease is spreading in Portugal.

SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS TO MEET AT BERNE.

LONDON, July 9.—The European and American Postal Congress will meet at Berne, on the 9th of September.

CUBA.

SUSPENSION OF THE TRIBUNO BY THE AUTHORITIES.

HAVANA, July 9.—The Government has suspended the publication of the *Tribuno* until a fine of $2,000, imposed by the authorities, has been paid.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company have elected Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, R. Robinson, C. H. Cummings, and Wm. E. Brown directors for the ensuing year.

The County of San Joaquin sues the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies to recover stock of the latter company to the amount of $250,000, for which bonds of the county were given in exchange.

The proposed sale of C. P. Huntington's interest in the Central Pacific Railroad has fallen through. The general terms of an arrangement had been agreed upon, as announced, and the transaction was looked upon as substantially closed, when Huntington insisted upon unexpected collateral conditions, which the proposed purchasers peremptorily rejected.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE OFFICERS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 9.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College to-day it was decided to adhere to the reform already made, but no new departures were taken. Joseph Titcomb was elected Treasurer of the College, *vice* A. D. Lockwood, resigned. Charles A. White, State Geologist of Iowa, was elected the Josiah Little Professor of Natural History, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Goodall. No successor to Prof. Brackett has yet been elected. The Professorship of Elocution is discontinued. No honorary degrees were conferred.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9.—Charles L. Simons, aged thirty-five years, attempted to commit suicide this afternoon, at his residence in this city, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Before he fired the shot he bid his mother good-bye, saying he was going away for a short time; and he repaired to his room, laid down upon the floor, and deliberately drove a bullet through his head. At 2 o'clock he was still alive, but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. No cause is assigned for the act.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A RAILROAD TRACK.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, the 8th, says: "Half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad track, near Kickapoo Station, dropped into the Missouri River this evening. It sank out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch, and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of the railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now forty feet deep. Railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever made. The escape of trains was almost miraculous."

THE CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—The interments to-day were thirteen, none of which were from cholera. At Chattanooga there were three deaths to-day, one of them being from cholera.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—Several cases of cholera have appeared here among the poorer classes during the past week. There was one death from the disease to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Three interments from cholera were reported to the Board of Health to-day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN., RACES.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 9.—At the races here to-day there were six starters in the three-minute race. It was won by Jericho; time, 2:37½, 2:43, 2:39½, and 2:43. Stonewall took the first heat. There were eight starters in the 2:40 race. It was won by Factory Boy in three straight heats; time 2:37, 2:36, 2:38.

THE FRENCH TRIBUNALS.

IN THE PARIS COURTS—THE DE BRIMONT CASE—LOCAL JOURNALISM—THE PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 27, 1873.

I know of nothing more annoying than the law's delays, or nothing more vexatious than dancing attendance upon lawyers and judges who have an interesting case in hand. The usual accommodations for comfortable waiting are invariably wanting, and the single hard bench along the wall, which you occupy "turn and turn about" with all sorts of people, is very far from being inviting. At first it is absolutely repulsive, but as the preliminary cases drag their slow length along, it begins to grow tempting, weariness finally cushions it, and in the end it is taken and enjoyed. Meantime the persons in waiting have exhausted the usual topics of conversation, and sit down in a state of exasperation, gazing in moody silence upon the bare white walls, finding moments of temporary relief in watching the handcuffed prisoners led out and in by the gendarmes. These are the victims of the Assize Courts above, where, rumor says, a prisoner is sure to be treated with great severity, and, even if innocent, is strongly censured by the judges for getting himself before Justice, and warned "not to do it again." Yesterday was the second day that I have passed at the Palais de Justice for the purpose of hearing the cases of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Kremer, of the *American Register*. This is in the Eighth Chamber of the Correctional Police Court. As these cases involve the fate of the suit against the *Times*, I felt bound to follow them, but as yet nothing has been decided. A week ago we spent the day in waiting, and at 4 o'clock the judge said the case must be adjourned for eight days. Yesterday there were a number of small criminal cases to be cleared from the docket, and we waited from 12 o'clock to 3:30 before the Court called the suit of "De Brimont vs. J. Kremer."

THE DE BRIMONT CASE.

At this hour the small chamber was crowded with peasants and ouvriers in their blue cloth blouses, who had come in to testify in some petty criminal suit, and as fresh air is never allowed to enter a French court of justice, the room was choking hot, and filled with an odor excessively human. Through the kindness of a handsome young advocate, who will one day make his mark in the world, I obtained a seat in the reporters' box, where the reporters of the French legal journals kindly made a place for me near the bench. These reporters do not take down the cases verbatim, but merely catch the salient points and give here and there some of the questions and answers. It must be admitted that they do their work with rare skill and good judgment. A *Figaro* reporter present took no notes at all, yet he will write a pleasant, gossippy account of the trial of M. X——, which will be read with real pleasure by the public, but which will bear no sort of resemblance to the trial in question. Two of the reporters present asked me if it were possible for them to get work upon the "*grands journaux Américains*, so rich, so liberal, and which sent special correspondents all about the world." The enterprise of the New-York journals was talked about in every pause, until it became a little wearying to me. "They don't *marchander, ces journaux-là*," said one reporter, who turned to me and said, "Would you believe that we are simply paid by the hour?" I had hard work to convince them that many reporters in New-York were paid by the folio page, even, which looked so much like the penny-a-lining done here that it was deemed incredible, and quite below the dignity of "*ces grands journaux Américains*, so powerful and so rich." I say this for the benefit of myself and other members of the profession here, for if we do not always write brilliantly, we do try to keep up the dignity of the craft, and succeed in exciting the envy of our French brethren. One intelligent young gentleman remarked that if THE TIMES were moved to Paris and printed in French it would get all of the best writers and become the leading journal of the world. It is true, I believe, that stenographic reporters are not very well paid here, except those in official positions. The latter get large pay, even in comparison with New-York. As there is nearly always a demand for official reporters, at excellent pay, it is reasonable to suppose that the gentlemen who work by the hour, and complain at that, are not first-class artists in their line.

THE TESTIMONY.

In this libel suit against Mr. Kremer, the case was soon before the court, and the testimony taken in a few moments. It amounted simply to this: that Mr. Kremer was away at the time the article constituting the alleged libel appeared; that Mr. Ryan clipped it from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and inserted it in the *Register* without malicious intention. A copy of the journal was exhibited to show that the article was credited in due form. In a subsequent number there was a paragraph stating that there had been no intention to prejudice M. de Brimont, who could have used the columns of the paper for correcting an involuntary error if he had seen fit. Mr. Ryan testified that he had taken the article from THE TIMES because it was a matter of interest to Americans in Europe, and in all matters pertaining to the American colony in Paris he felt as much interest as a lawyer felt in serving his clients. He did not know either the plaintiff or the members of the Penniman family, and hence could not have been actuated by bad motives. On the other side, the journal was laid before the tribunal as the *pièce de conviction*, De Brimont declaring that the article was a libel upon him, and had caused him a material and a moral prejudice. "*Le tribunal appréciera*," said the Judge, bowing to the counsel for the defense to begin his plea.

THE DEFENSE.

M. Cléry, the advocate of Mr. Kremer, is a young man of fine talent, a remarkably fine and striking face, an excellent voice, and a delivery which is rarely excelled even here. His mode of speaking is very agreeable, and his powers of sarcasm extremely telling. M. Cléry is also bound to make his mark in the world, and will one day have a very large business upon his hands. He is the son-in-law of Goupil, well known in New-York. In two or three passages with De Brimont's lawyer, Cléry gave him what we call a "setting down," and excited the smiles of all in the court-room by his sarcastic remarks upon the plaintiff, who, failing to get a living out of his rich father-in-law, was trying to get money from the public Press. Even if he had not passed himself off for a Baron, he belonged to an ancient family, and hence must know that the honor of his name could not be saved by money, even though burdened with debts and fond of a life of idleness. He undoubtedly intended to present the money to the poor, if any were given him; for a man of old family who, if he had not called himself a Baron, had not been angry when called one by his tailor and boot-maker, must blush to have it said that he had sought money as an offset to wounded honor. One need not go back to the crusades in ancestral line to have a sentiment like that. In this strain Cléry went on for some time, making the plaintiff turn and twist upon his bench in agony. But the most telling points were made upon letters from Mr. Washburne and Gen. Read, who wrote that, having been accustomed to the liberty of the Press at home, they were really sorry to see an American journalist before a French court, to answer to a charge which would not, perhaps, have been received in America. I did not catch the wording of these letters, as it was just then the reporters were interrupting me.

THE PROSECUTION.

De Brimont's lawyer argued that there had been material and moral prejudice to his client. All of the New-York journals had given the same story, and in nearly the same words, which showed that the report had come from the Penniman family. These journals were enormously rich, and how did they make their money?—by paid advertisements. *Done*, they took money for matter published, and they could make a great deal by publishing the matter furnished by the millionaire, Penniman, who had promised his son-in-law 50,000 francs a year, and had given him nothing. He had said, "My word is as good as my bond," but when asked to keep his word he had refused, and was now publishing these libels upon his son-in-law to avoid keeping it. It was a regular conspiracy on the part of the journals, paid by M. Penniman, to make De Brimont lose his case; and he did lose it, this constituting the material prejudice. The moral prejudice was based upon a remark heard at the Jockey Club. Some one spoke of "a De Brimont." "Which one?" asked a gentleman; "he who killed his wife and passed himself off as a baron?" Such remarks as that were libelous, and the American journals were responsible for them. He then brought out a lot of papers to prove that De Brimont had never called himself a baron, and as this was the least important part of the case he dwelt upon it in order to create a diversion. I fear this young man is not as clever as he might be. He speaks with facility, he has a good voice, but rather bizarre pronunciation, and is quick at repartee, though no match for Cléry. I think his name is Guerry. It might have been because he had a bad case to defend, but he soon wearied the Court and everybody else. The judges were yawning and talking aloud to each other, and the reporters folded up their note-books. At 5 o'clock the President invited him to make his argument more compact, and glanced significantly at the clock.

THE WITNESSES.

At 5:15, Guerry sat down, and in a second the Judge said: "Adjourned to this day week. Mr. Bennett." The latter gentleman responded to his name, and walked into the dock, where he stood in scornful pride, and answered with curling lip the demands as to his name, age, and profession. "Ever condemned for any crime?" asked the Judge. "Sir?" said Mr. Bennett disdainfully. "Ever condemned for crime?" "*Jamais!*" "Adjourned for eight days," said the Judge in the same breath, hastily rising from the bench. Mr. Bennett's appearance at the bar was very striking, and made the young lawyers look at each other. I have rarely seen a more interesting picture, but very much fear that Mr. Bennett will be mulcted next week, if he continues to look so scornfully upon his judges, and answers in such a disdainful manner. Yet I must say there was nothing ungentlemanly or rude in his manner, but his perfect unconcern as to the result of the trial must have been galling to some within the room. Next week we shall probably see the end of this affair, and learn whether or not an American journalist can be held to account in a French court for matter published in another country, and one in which the Press is free, and juries unwilling to convict without some very strong reasons.

VANDERBILT'S RUFFIANS—A SPECIMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns have often served to commemorate the generous consideration and kindly courtesy of the veteran Commodore who presides over the destinies of the Central Railroad and its Grand Central terminus in this City.

It is my privilege to be able to cite an exhibition of similar qualities in one of the sub-assistant deputy vice commodores of the great monopoly, no less worthy of public recognition.

The writer had occasion yesterday evening to escort a young relative to the depot—a boy of fifteen—entirely a stranger to the crowds and intricacies of the City, no less than to the bewildering paths of the Grand Central Depot, with its dim lights, its labyrinth of platforms, and its utter absence of guides and guide-posts. All was easy until we came to the Cerberus who guards the entrance to the main platform, who brusque ly informed us that the boy only, having a ticket, was entitled to enter the sacred precinct leading to the trains, and called attention to several adults who had been disappointed in escorting their friends to the cars.

To the writer's mild suggestion that the case of a pair of friends wishing a parting gossip was not a parallel to that of a guide rendering absolutely needful assistance to a boy entirely unequal to the situation; and to the boy's pleading that he did not know which was his car, nor of whom to buy a sleeping ticket, this most courteous of door-keepers and most promising of vice commodores, replied, "If he is not old enough now to take care of himself it is time he was," and with this flat ended the controversy.

Anxious that the unobtrusive merit of this man in emulating his great model, should not escape recognition, the writer inquired of him his name, to which he proudly answered, "My name is Judson, and I shall thank you to report me."

Henceforth, then, readers of THE TIMES may know in Judson a perfect type of the graduate of the Vanderbilt Railroad school.

Yours, &c., SUUM CUIQUE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

THE COTTON CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Exceptions are taken by a correspondent of THE TIMES to its modest statement, that there was a prospect of a good cotton crop. The writer does not deny that there was a large additional acreage planted, (between eleven and twelve per cent.,) but insists that in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas, the prospects are decidedly gloomy, "and that there has never been a better prospect for a total failure since 1870." Continuing his line of remarks, we learn that the wish is the father to the thought, as he speaks of the current speculation in cotton on the Exchange, and expresses a belief that the "shorts" (those who have time-contracts to deliver cotton in July, August, and September) will be soundly twisted, as, indeed, they ought to be, and that the "bulls," of whom he acknowledges himself one, will have fat profits, unless cotton is brought back to New-York from England or the New-England factories. If advanced prices are the result of real scarcity, and not of a temporary speculation upon the Cotton Exchange, with which the present writer has nothing to do, it is hard to see why prices in England or in the New-England factories will not keep pace with those here, and yet we do not hear of any apprehension of a cotton famine in Great Britain, certainly the most sensitive cotton market in the world. Compare the prices current in Liverpool June 21, with those of the same period in 1872, and they are uniformly lower, considerably lower in fact. Would this be so if there were serious apprehensions of the American cotton crop? On the contrary, is it not the strongest presumptive proof that then, when the worst was known, even more than a fair crop was anticipated? I quote from the London market report of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for July 8:

"Cotton—The market is dull and tending downward; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export."

The telegraph tells substantially the same story about dull cotton markets at our principal Southern ports. It should be borne in mind that this croaking about cotton takes place every year, planters naturally and patriotically desiring to get the highest price they can out of English buyers. Nothing, too, is more deceptive than reports about the growing crops, colored as they almost always are by personal interest, and this an adverse one, and they should, therefore, always be accepted with caution. Besides, what is true to-day may not be true to-morrow. As far as the facts can be got at as to this vexed question, it would appear that there was an average increase in cotton acreage throughout the South this year of eleven per cent. or more, and that the land so planted was enriched by fertilizers to a larger extent than usual. It is also conceded that in the Western and South-western cotton States, the supply of labor was more abundant, and the laborers themselves in better condition for working than hitherto. In fact, it may be safely assumed that each year the same amount of negro labor will produce more than it did during the preceding period, because better organized and more accustomed to the responsibilities of freedom. It was at first thought, then, that the cotton yield would be very large, some wildly extravagant estimates placing the yield as high as 6,000,000 bales. But the planting season was cold and backward, with late frosts, and the growth was consequently slow until about the middle of May, when there was pretty generally about two weeks of fine weather. The *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of this City, a careful business authority, considered the crop prospects decidedly promising, despite their backwardness at that time, and its accounts from all over the South spoke of the healthy appearance of the plant. After that considerable rain fell, especially upon the sea coast, moderating into heavy showers in the interior. There is no question that very much more rain fell than was good for the crop, but even then the writer saw no sober estimate of probable damage that exceeded fifteen per cent. The journal above referred to stated even then, after an extended review of the situation, that it was impossible to jump at the conclusion that the crop was a failure, and that with such a large planting there is plenty left to make a satisfactory crop. The recent reports indicate better weather and an improved condition of the crop, although good weather will still be needed to get the plant everywhere into a good condition. There is generally a better feeling now as to the future, evidenced by the dull markets, since scarcity stimulates buying. Cotton is our great American product, and estimates as to the probable amount of the crop should be independent of any struggles between "bulls" and "bears." The best estimate I have seen is that the loss by the wet weather will not, in any event, exceed the amount of the additional acreage, thus leaving say 3,500,000 of bales, or at lowest 3,000,000—enough, at all events, to justify THE TIMES' expectation of a fair crop. Every day that passes seems to strengthen this view.

X. Y. Z.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS—DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association was continued yesterday, Amasa Sprague in the chair. The following decisions were rendered:

Mitchell *vs.* Syracuse Driving Park Association.—Continued.

D. H. Smith *vs.* J. A. Sawyer, former proprietor of Beacon Park.—Ordered that Mr. Sawyer pay the premium won by Belle Brandon, less her entrance, &c., and that Mr. Sawyer be suspended until this order be complied with.

Scott & Johnson *vs.* Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—In this case the horse John Chambre was reinstated and is held to have been eligible when he trotted at Nashville in the race wherein he was ruled off as ineligible.

Connolly *vs.* B. S. Wright, proprietor.—At a former meeting of the board, and judgment having been given in default, this proceeding was for a review of that judgment, which being allowed, the former judgment has been reversed, and upon further investigation is held by the board to have been erroneous. It is now decided that Connolly is entitled to the entire stakes in the case.

D. D. Harrington *vs.* Hall's Driving Park Association.—Ordered that Joseph H. Hall be and remain suspended until he shall comply with previous order of this board.

Doncaster Agricultural Association, ex parte application.—This association not having complied with the rule in respect to the payment of the annual fee for membership, the board declined to take action in the matter, for the reason that it has no jurisdiction.

John W. Clark, ex parte petition to reinstate the horse Kate Campbell.—Board held Mr. Clark to be liable for entrance fee in the three-minute class into which the mare was entered. Suspended until the payment was made.

K. J. Wheeler *vs.* Quick-step Park Association on appeal.—In this case the claim of the association for entrance money claimed to be due was sustained by the board.

C. H. Blanchard, ex parte application for the reinstatement of the chestnut stallion Col. Moulton, which was granted.

Geo. W. Saunders *vs.* Prospect Park Fair Ground Association.—In this case Saunders was relieved from penalty for suspension heretofore imposed, and is reinstated, and it was ordered that W. H. Saunders, who actually made the entry for which Geo. W. Saunders was held, be liable. W. H. Saunders was suspended until the entrance fee be paid. The special damages asked for by Geo. W. Saunders were not allowed.

H. S. Hilner *vs.* Montgomery County and East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—At the conclusion of this case said Hilner and his stallion, Long Island Patchen, are reinstated, and the board justify him in having refused to start said stallion under the circumstances detailed in the evidence. An order was made that entrance money in said case be refunded him, and it was ordered that Jacob Peters be expelled for his fraudulent act in imposing upon the association and the public by the substitution of a certain gray gelding in place of his bay gelding, Jones, which he had entered.

Valley City Driving Park Association *vs.* Mat Calvin.—The entry made in this case is held to have been invalid.

Watertown Park Association, application for an order of suspension to be issued respecting certain parties and horses.—It appearing that said association is not now a member of the National Association, although claiming that the suspension of said parties and horses was ordered by them last year, the board holds that this application is made too late to be entertained under rule 51, which provides that in cases of such orders immediate notice should be sent to the Secretary of the National Association.

East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Association, W. H. Cook, proprietor, ex parte—Application for an opinion of the board to be hereafter reported.

J. H. Clark, ex parte application to reinstate his horse, formerly Babe of the Woods. No new evidence being produced to alter the former conclusion, the board declines to grant this application.

John Ellis, ex parte application for relief, &c.—Mr. Ellis, the present owner of the black mare Lady Byron, formerly belonging to Henry Casey, produces evidence from which it is established that said mare was suspended by Hall's Driving Park Association, of which notice issued in April, 1873, for nonpayment of entrance fee, contracted by said Casey, prior to November, 1872, said Ellis having purchased said mare, bona fide, and without notice of any such claim, in November, 1872; is held by the board that this notice and order of suspension are void and cannot be regarded to the prejudice of Mr. Ellis or the mare since she became his property.

John L. Doty *vs.* Fleetwood Park Association.—An appeal and petition for an order continued.

A. H. Mechlin, ex parte application for decision upon a state of facts set forth.—Upon reviewing, the board ordered that the premium won by the horse Blue Ridge be paid to said Mechlin, or that John A. McKew, proprietor of Pittsburg Driving Park, show this board at its next meeting why the same should not be paid.

C. P. Keeler, ex parte an application for the reinstatement of the bay gelding George A. Hall, formerly Tom Moore.—Upon the testimony produced to the board exonerating Mr. Keeler from any imputation of concealment or improper act connected with the causes leading to the expulsion of this horse, it was ordered that he be reinstated.

R. Terwilliger, ex-parte a petition to be reinstated.—Held that no evidence is produced to the board to justify a review of the former judgment; that Mr. Terwilliger drove said race with guilty knowledge, both before and at the time of the race; that the horse driven by him had been fraudulently substituted for another horse, for which he was expelled. The board declined to reinstate the petitioner.

E. J. Kline *vs.* Syracuse Driving Park Association, an appeal from ruling, &c.—In this case the association refused to allow Mr. Kline's entry to be driven by one Saunders, who was at the time suspended, of which fact they were informed; but this claim is made, that the suspension of Saunders was not justifiable. Held that the Syracuse Association could not pass upon any such question, but must be governed by the notice from the Secretary of the National Association that such suspension existed. In view of the grounds presented, the board declined to entertain the appeal.

Alexander Patterson *vs.* Prospect Park Fair Ground Association.—In this case the representatives of the association expressed their willingness to pay whatever the board thought Mr. Patterson was entitled to. The difference between the parties grows out of some doubt of distinction between purses and stakes in a colt race heretofore arranged to occur on said grounds. Patterson's entry was the only one which fulfilled all the conditions as to the stakes. The association was to add a $250 purse if the race came off. There was no race, as but one entry had complied with conditions, and it is held that said entry is entitled to all the stakes, but to no part of said purse.

L. L. Allen *vs.* Fairfield Agricultural Society.—Application for opinion and order. This related to a case formerly decided by the board. The board held that the purse in question did not fill in accordance with our rules. Two entries appear to have been made in proper time, but the third entry was offered too late to be admitted. Ordered that the association refund the entrance money to the parties who made the entries.

L. L. Allen *vs.* New-Haven Driving Park Association.—Reviewing the matter presented by Mr. Allen, the board held that no grounds are shown in this application to justify the relief asked; the death of a horse, after the day of the race, could not operate to relieve either party or horse from the liability incurred by the engagement. Further, that rule 10 of 1872 has been made plain by the revision of 1873, clearly defining that forfeits and entrance shall not be affected by the death of a horse.

D. F. Longstreet was then re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The list of new members admitted since the last meeting of the board was approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

On Tuesday afternoon a gold watch, value $75, was stolen from the room of Bridget Prendergast, at No. 27 Monroe-street. Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, subsequently received information that the watch had been stolen by two little girls named Josephine McGrath, aged eight years, and Louisa Duffy, aged nine years. After several hours' search the officer found the children in a hallway in James-street. On being brought to the station-house they confessed to stealing the watch, and Louisa Duffy said she had pawned it with Hugh Freel, a pawnbroker, at No. 6 Rose-street. Officer Musgrave arrested Freel, and recovered the watch. On Freel being arraigned at the Tombs, yesterday, he was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail, by Justice Dowling, who ordered the officer to bring the little children before Mayor Havemeyer and state the case to him, in order to have Freel's license revoked. Mayor Havemeyer commended the course pursued by Justice Dowling and revoked the license. Justice Dowling held the little girls as witnesses, and asked the District Attorney to place Freel on trial as soon as possible.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Some of the directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company regard the suit which one of the stockholders proposes to bring against A. B. Stockwell and the old Board of Directors as a kind of black-mailing operation, and assert their intention to withhold the aid of the present board in the prosecution of the suit. They say that any of the parties in Wall-street who have lost money by holding on to Pacific Mail at high prices would be justified, as well as the indignant stockholder already mentioned, in sueing Mr. Stockwell and the old Board of Directors for its return. The rumors in regard to the suit had no effect in advancing or depressing the price of the stock, which remained nearly stationary during the day, the fluctuations being slight.

BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The first picnic of the poor children of Brooklyn took place yesterday. At 9:30 in the morning, over 400 children, of whom more than half were Swedes, gathered at the corner of Atlantic-avenue and Smith-street, and were taken to East New-York in six cars of the Atlantic-avenue line. On arriving at East New-York, the party was transferred to the Canarsie cars, which had been placed at the disposal of the picnic managers by the proprietor, Mr. P. H. Reid. The children were accommodated at Canarsie in the commodious pavilion, where a lunch of sandwiches, cake and lemonade was served. They were then allowed to amuse themselves in their own way, the boys in field exercises and bathing, and the girls in games better suited to their sex.

CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

A FATHER SEEKS POSSESSION OF HIS DAUGHTER—A LEGAL POINT INVOLVED.

Application was made, yesterday, in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt, for the custody of a young girl, aged nine years, named Rose Corrigan. The application was made by the father of the girl, Patrick Corrigan, who claims that about two years since the child was committed by a magistrate to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as a vagrant, and by the latter indentured to Mr. Wm. Virgilious, a partner in the firm of Havemeyer & Co., the other partners being the sons of the Mayor; that the arrest and indenturing of his child was without notice to him, was not justified by the facts, and was illegal and void.

On the part of the present custodians of the child, a return was made to the writ of habeas corpus served on them setting forth the fact of her having been duly indentured by the Commissioners; that aside from such act of indenture, the neglect by the parents of the child had been such—leaving her on one occasion in a cellar to be partially eaten by rats—as justified the magistrate in Committing her to the charge of the Commissioners, and would justify the Court in refusing to recommit her to their custody; that since she has been in the family of her present custodians, who are without children of their own, she has been in all respects treated as their child, and is now attached to and unwilling to leave them.

To this Mr. B. F. McCaffery, counsel for the father, replied that, though at one time he (the father) had been somewhat intemperate, he had for two years past abstained absolutely from the use of intoxicating drinks; that he was in a condition to take proper care of this child as he was of his other children; that until she came into the custody of Mr. Virgilious she had been instructed in the Roman Catholic religion, but has since had her name changed from Corrigan to Virgilious, and was being educated in the Presbyterian faith. Counsel further claimed that the child should be produced in court, and as she was of an age to choose her own guardian, should be permitted to make her selection.

Mr. John E. Parsons, on behalf of the respondent, said, on previous similar proceedings, other judges had not required the girl's presence in court; but, apprehending that his Honor might take a different view, she had been brought within reach of the Court and could be produced in a few minutes. He (counsel) thought, however, that if the girl was not to be given back to her parents, it was better for her that impressions of this proceeding should not be left upon her mind.

Judge Van Brunt said he was inclined to hold the indenture of the Commissioners to be final; that such was their authority under the statute, and such statute was within the scope of legislative power.

Mr. McCaffrey contended that there was an important principle at stake in the case—the paramount right of a parent to the custody and education of his child—and asked leave to traverse the truth of the return.

Judge Van Brunt admitted counsel's right to do this, and a traverse was thereupon filed, setting forth that there was no such contract of indenture in existence as that set up by the respondent; and, even if there were, it was illegal and void.

The further hearing was then adjourned to the 11th of September next, evidence to be taken in the meantime as to the regularity of the girl's commitment and indenture, if indentured.

The Court refused an application of the father's counsel to send the child to a Roman Catholic institution pending the final determination, and left her with her present guardians.

LARGE FIRE IN MORRISANIA.

A fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, occurred on St. Ann's-avenue, East Morrisania, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and, besides destroying property valued at $15,000 to $20,000, belonging to Messrs. Philip and William Ebling, brewers, came near proving fatal to two men in their employ, named Jacob Hofman and Charles Walpalen, who were asleep in the building at the time the fire broke out. The building was a large brick structure, four stories high, the basement and ground floors of which were used for stable purposes, and the third and fourth stories for the storage of hay, grain, &c. The two men usually slept in one of the upper stories, and barely escaped with their lives, being burned in a shocking manner while making their way out. As the fire originated in the upper part of the building it afforded time to rescue all the horses. The firemen and police force of the town were promptly on the ground, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building and the scarcity of water, the flames were not subdued until the building and the hay and grain were consumed. As a precaution against careless use of lamps gas had been introduced. The loss is partly covered by insurance in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company.

CORONER'S CASES.

The inquest in the case of the German barber, Frank Zavier Haberstroh, whose death resulted from his having been beaten in the liquor-saloon corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street, by a rowdy named Wm. Larkin, was continued yesterday. Sergt. Westerman and Officer Cotter, of the Eighteenth Precinct; Thomas Thornton, boss-mason, of No. 1,054 Third-avenue; Thos. Valleby, a bricklayer, and Patrick Larkin, a reporter, gave testimony showing clearly that William Larkin was the man who struck the fatal blow. The jury found a verdict against William Larkin, completely exonerating all the other parties. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, notified the Coroner's office yesterday that Mary Jane McCabe had died at her residence, No. 336 Stanton street, from fracture of the spine. It was subsequently learned that the young woman had fallen down the hatchway of No. 20 North William-street, about seventeen months ago. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

BASE-BALL.

The Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon a decidedly one-sided-game. Up to the sixth inning the fielding was brilliant on both sides, but at this point the Brooklyn boys gave way, and, through important errors, allowed their adversaries to score 7 runs. From first to last the "Whites" played superbly, committing but two errors in the whole game. Their batting, however, was not up to their usual mark. Dehlman, Burdock, and Ferguson carried off the fielding honors for the Atlantics, while the best plays on the White Stocking side were accredited to Bechtel and Meyerle. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Barlow, c.	0	1	1	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	2	2	0	0
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	0	6	Wood, 2d b.	2	3	4	3
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	4	6	Malone, c.	1	1	4	0
Boyce, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Meyerle, 3d b.	1	0	3	4
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	0	5	Bechtel, r. f.	1	1	5	0
Britt, p.	0	0	0	1	Fulmer, s. s.	2	2	0	5
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	2	16	0	Treacy, c. f.	2	1	0	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	1	3	0	Mack, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Runsen, c. f.	0	2	2	0	Zettlein, p.	0	0	0	0
Total	3	10	27	18	Total	12	11	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. Leonard; of the Boston Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic 1 time, Philadelphia 8 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic 2, Philadelphia 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic 11, Philadelphia 2.

ALLEGED RAILROAD FRAUDS.

The arrest of four of the conductors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Jersey City gate-keeper, on Monday, on suspicion of defrauding the company, has been a fruitful topic of conversation among the employes of the road since that time. The names of the men arrested are Shreve, Parker, Fennimore, "Sam" Toy, and Speer, the gate-tender. After being arrested, they are reported by a Philadelphia paper to have been taken before an Alderman, when an examination was had from 5 to 10 o'clock in the evening. The company seemed to have entertained suspicions for months, because no return was shown on their books of the coupons of many tickets sold on the line. To clear up the mystery, detectives were set to work. They traveled a good deal over the road before noticing anything that would give them a clue to the missing coupons, but they claim to have discovered at last that certain of the conductors, when approaching Jersey City, after detaching coupons from tickets from Baltimore to New-York, and Washington to New-York, put them in their pockets unpunched, and sold them to persons riding between Philadelphia and New-York, for $2 each. These are the two points between which all the operations took place. The detectives are said to have purchased about twenty of these coupons in a single day. If this was the system pursued, another opening was left by which the company could have been further swindled. The holder of an unpunched coupon good from Philadelphia to New-York might continue to use it for months if he desired. Instead of giving up the coupon at the gate he could pass out the side door, and if he was coming over the ferry, pay his three cents and hold his ticket for another trip. A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday on Mr. Jackson, the General Superintendent of the road, in relation to the affair, but he declined to say what further information was in possession of the company. The matter will probably be brought fully to light in Philadelphia, as it is there the arrests were made. Speer, the gate-keeper who took up the tickets, has been released on bail. It was not ascertained whether any more arrests would be made, as the company has endeavored to conduct the business secretly, but it is believed that others are suspected.

CITY AND COUNTY FINANCES.

WARRANTS DRAWN DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS—CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

The following important statement of account has been issued by Controller Green, showing the state of the City and County finances up to the 30th June last:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn, and for what purposes, against the City and County Treasury, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873, inclusive. Also a comparative statement of the City and County debt as of 31st December, 1872, and 30th June, 1873, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

Construction New Work and Improvements and Old Claims Payable from Proceeds of Issue of Bonds.

	To May 31.	In June.
Assessment fund	$9,265,605 87	$87,117 00
Arrearages of 1871 and advertising prior to 1872	287,458 99	......
Arrearages of salaries, Marine Court, 1872	......	22,151 13
Department of Public Parks	279,695 99	17,309 55
Department of Docks	161,407 70	44,693 86
Department of Public Works	2,636,653 42	397,526 00
Department of Public Instruction, school building	25,000 00	......
Fire telegraph	197,586 48	......
Museum of Natural History	1,807 76	57 18
Amount payable from bonds	12,845,210 21	498,854 72
Payable from Taxation.		
Board of Apportionment, expenses of	338 00	......
Board of Apportionment, and audit expenses of	3,879 93	34 40
Contract Commission, and audit expenses of	5,378 00	......
Cleaning Streets, under Police Department	515,000 00	......
Department of Public Parks maintenance	195,900 35	67,882 28
Department of Public Works	461,189 29	66,882 62
Department of Public Instruction	1,024,461 86	241,487 52
Department of Police	1,375,269 00	262,400 00
Department of Finance	197,580 56	42,722 16
Department of Health	61,537 38	11,324 17
Department of Public Charities and Correction	662,258 13	126,725 20
Fourth-avenue Improvement Fund	136,668 82	72,353 33
Free floating baths	1,034 48	186 00
Fire Department	503,534 37	82,273 50
Foundling Asylum for support of foundlings	8,818 78	......
Interest on City stocks and bonds	2,366,072 61	200,308 67
Judgments	100,430 87	42,277 37
Law department, salaries, and contingencies of	41,954 34	6,807 21
Municipal Correction, Bureau of	7,650 00	1,430 40
Printing for departments, Civil and Police Courts	13,517 32	1,645 57
Public buildings, construction and repairs	20,473 72	846 25
Removing night-soil and dead animals	12,176 96	3,173 10
Revenue bonds of 1874, paid	112,000 00	......
Remission of assessments on church property	10,139 85	......
Stationery and blank books, departments Civil and Police Courts	5,802 73	1,107 01
Stationery and blank books, Commissioner Taxes and Assessm'ts	1,479 83	......
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies of Legislative Department	137,148 38	17,245 01
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies of Mayor's Office	12,126 84	3,181 23
Salaries, advertising, and contingencies of Board of Assessors	9,311 64	3,498 86
Salaries and contingencies of Department of Buildings	32,261 84	5,147,71
Salaries and contingencies of City Courts	115,657 89	42,818 45
Salaries and contingencies of Board of Revision and Correction	2,166 71	......
Salaries of Judiciary	55,352 71	14,930 04
Amount payable from taxation	$8,208,574 00	$1,319,088 06
Special and Trust Accounts.		
Duplicate assessments paid	$386 00	
Excise license fund	4,818 48	
Intestate estates	137 92	
Amount paid from special and trust funds	5,342 40	
Total amount warrants drawn in June		$1,817,942 78
Add amount previously drawn		21,059,126 70
Total amount warrants on City account		22,877,069 48

ON COUNTY ACCOUNT.

Payable from Issue of Bonds.

Arrearages of 1871 and advertising prior to 1872	$28,681 30	$400 00
New County Court-house	38 04	......
Amount payable from issue of bonds	$28,719 34	$400 00
Payable from Taxation.		
Advertising	$684 20	$104 00
Armories and drill-rooms	79,001 81	35,869 90
Asylums and reformatory institutions	240,509 41	52,617 21
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	41,979 50	6,836 79
Commissioners of Records, expenditures of	13,232 43	682 32
Common schools for the State	300,000 00	......
Coroners' fees	1,750 02	19,778 68
Contingencies District Attorney's office	306 86	......
Contingencies County	3,417 13	577 67
Contingencies Tax Commissioners' office	733 00	......
Disbursements and fees County offices and witnesses	1,500 00	500 00
Election expenses	40,393 86	......
Interest on County stocks and bonds	760,964 27	268,601 75
Jury fees	13,500 00	5,000 00
Lighting and heating County offices	5,959 38	118 00
Printing for legislative departments	1,970 34	75 40
Printing for Executive departments and Judiciary	16,364 67	214 21
Repairs to County offices and buildings	8,834 51	8,828 82
Rents	3,250 00	......
Repairing and preserving records, Register's Office	981 84	250 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	245 00	......
Stationery, law, and blank books	4,139 16	1,838 98
Salaries—Executive	68,443 77	1,944 13
Judiciary	247,821 79	78,381 02
Legislative	10,583 26	......
Amount payable from taxation	$1,866,559 21	$482,218 88
Total amount warrants drawn in June		482,618 88
Add amount previously drawn		$1,895,278 55
Total warrants on County account		$2,377,897 43
Add amount on City account		22,877,069 48
Total amount warrants drawn		$25,254,966 91

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1872.	May 31, 1873.	June 30, 1873.
City Account.			
Payable from Sinking Fund	$24,160,663 50	$23,966,113 50	$23,966,113 50
Payable from taxation	39,625,392 01	44,212,578 49	44,232,578 49
Temporary debt payable from assessments	16,927,372 30	20,361,372 30	20,362,372 30
Revenue bonds, chapters 1, 9, and 29, laws of 1872	6,346,497 55	6,590,697 55	6,590,697 55
Revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes, 1873	......	3,991,000 00	4,247,800 00
County Account.			
Payable from taxation	29,987,404 46	29,990,565 23	29,990,565 23
Revenue bonds, chapters 1, 9, and 29, laws of 1872	1,667,700 00	1,694,700 00	1,694,700 00
Revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes, 1873	......	853,000 00	2,431,100 00
Total	$118,815,229 82	$131,760,027 07	$133,514,927 07
Less Sinking Fund	21,348,074 89	23,871,014 33	24,275,866 83
Balance	$95,467,154 93	$107,889,012 74	$109,239,060 24

Cash in City and County Treasury	$2,650,660 24
Cash in Sinking Funds	986,194 77

The following stocks and bonds have been issued in 1873, viz.:

For Croton water purposes	$685,000 00
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c.	3,791,400 00
For fire telegraph arrearage of 1871	197,586 48
For New-York bridge	150,000 00
For public parks	300,000 00
For Museum of Natural History	2,000 00
For public works, sewers repairs	20,000 00
For public works, street improvements, payable from assessments	1,481,900 00
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c.	1,952,100 00
For revenue bonds, payable from taxation	6,962,100 00
For New-York County Court-house	3,160 77
For public school buildings	25,000 00
Total	$18,575,247 25

The above stocks and bonds were issued in accordance with special laws for works in progress, assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress and to be repaid by assessments to be collected, revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes of 1873, and bonds on account of arrearages and advertising claims as authorized by chapters 9, 29 and 375, Laws of 1872.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE CASES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Bridget McNally, charged with breaking into the premises of Thomas M. Higgiston, No. 70½ James-street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $70, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Arthur L. Rodney, a native of Kentucky, charged with the larceny of plated ware, valued at $80, the property of Georgia Cunnington, No. 63 West Twelfth-street, on the 12th June, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. After the prisoner had been taken back it was discovered that another indictment had been found against him, charging him with having stolen plated ware, valued at $100, from Harriet E. Berry, No. 15 West Eleventh-street, on the 11th June. The prisoner was again arraigned, and to the second indictment pleaded not guilty. Bartholomew Touchant, a Frenchman, only two weeks in the country, indicted for stealing property, valued at $116, from Antoine Bessiere, No. 224 Sixth-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Thomas McCarthy, charged with stabbing James Hunt, of No. 120 White-street, with an oyster-knife, on the 3d of July, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Charles McKenna, charged with stealing a silver watch, the property of Catharine Bayer, No. 413 East Twenty-second-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. William Kenny, a carpenter, charged with breaking into the work-shop of his employer, Patrick Moran, No. 9 Elizabeth-street, on the 3d of July, and stealing therefrom tools valued at $50, which he pawned for $4, was placed on trial. The prisoner stated that his employer refused to give him $4 93, due for work done, and admitted that he pawned the tools to save his family from starvation. He was found guilty of petit larceny, with a recommendation to mercy, and sent to the Penitentiary for one month. William Cornwell, a laborer, residing in the tenement-house No. 172 Elizabeth-street, charged with firing a loaded pistol at Elizabeth Gibbons, residing in the same house, the ball from which went through a door, was found guilty of assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for eight months. William Langton, charged with stealing a prayer-book from Anna Jane Connors, No. 189 Elizabeth-street, and on a second indictment with the larceny of property valued at $55 from Catharine Bennett, No. 157 Elizabeth-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Stephen Dillon and John Walsh were placed on trial, charged with the larceny of twenty-eight pigs of iron, the property of the Allentown Iron Company, from the barge A. H. Lewis. By direction of the Court the prisoners were acquitted, on the ground of variance between the indictment and the proof, and remanded for reindictment. Vincent Blood, a colored man, charged with feloniously assaulting another colored man named William Thompson, in the saloon corner of West Broadway and Thomas-street, on the 31st of May, was found guilty of assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thompson, the complainant, was precluded from testifying, having been tried for murder in 1862. John Carney, jointly indicted with his brother David, for stealing $665, the property of Thomas McGauran, who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 954 Sixth-avenue, on the 15th of June, a portion of the money having been traced to the prisoner's possession, was placed on trial. After testimony for the prosecution had been taken, the case was postponed until to-day.

SENT TO SING SING.

Some of the most distinguished inmates of the Tombs left it yesterday for Sing Sing. Deputy Sheriff Shields and his assistant, Michael Connell, called at the prison about 9 o'clock, having with them a large assortment of handcuffs. Warden Johnson asked Deputy Sheriff Shields who it was he wanted, and Shields replied, "I'll begin with the aristocratic fellow," alluding to young Walworth. The Sheriff, accompanied by a reporter of THE TIMES, entered the prison and proceeded to the first tier, where the prisoners under sentence are detained. Walworth was apparently prepared, for his mother, his grandmother, widow of Chancellor Walworth; his younger brother, Tracy, and his old negro nurse, were with him. Two young ladies had sent him a large basket of tuberoses, with the initials "F. H." in the centre. Deputy Sheriff Shields said, "I am going to take you away from here." Walworth said, "Yes?" The other prisoners were quickly ready. Francis Gillen, the wife-murderer, was handcuffed to Walworth, much to the apparent disgust of the latter. Then Gen. "Abraham" Greenthal emerged from the cell, and after him came Wesley Allen, who calmly and resignedly took his place in the fettered line. Patrick Hallick, who shot Mr. Phelps, the jeweller, followed, and three petty thieves brought up the rear. Mrs. Walworth said to her son, "We will go up to the depot in a carriage." He bowed, and said "Very well, mother." When the prisoners were placed in the prison van, Officer Nealis double-locked the door and drove rapidly to the Grand Central Depot. The prisoners were placed in a separate car, and at 10:55 o'clock started for Sing Sing. Mrs. Walworth accompanied her son in the train.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

A statement has been circulated since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under the provisions of the new charter, made the necessary appropriations for the several departments, that they had reduced expenditures so as to necessitate the discharge of a large number of workmen in the Department of Public Works, and probably cause a suspension of public improvements. This has been the subject of much comment, and has caused apprehension among the Boulevard and other laborers that they would be speedily thrown out of employment. The facts, however, do not warrant any such alarm, for the reductions were made judiciously in what may be properly termed the household expenses of the Department of Public Works, and in no manner affect the workmen. They are paid out of the proceeds of assessment and other bonds authorized to be issued by special laws, while the moneys raised by taxation are the only funds subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Apportionment. The reductions were made with great care, and with a broad view of public interests, principally in the salaries of officials and other appropriations which do not relate to the payment of laborers or any other workmen engaged on the public works.

FLIGHT OF A SUPPOSED CRIMINAL.

On the 1st inst. a physician called at the Brooklyn Coroner's office and stated that Mrs. Ann Carey, of No. 16 Clinton-avenue, had died that morning from the effects of malpractice at the hands of a "Dr." King, of Amity-street, New-York. The post-mortem examination fully confirmed the statement, but instead of at once causing the arrest of King, a public inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict rendered implicating the accused. A warrant for the arrest of King was then issued by Coroner Whitehill, but upon an effort being made to execute it, it was found that the "Doctor" had abruptly left his old haunts in Amity-street and fled to parts unknown. A diligent search was made by the detectives yesterday, but no trace of the fugitive nor clue to his whereabouts could be obtained, and it is probable that he has preferred leaving the City to running the risk of a long term in State Prison. Between the date of the discovery of the crime and the issue of the warrant, the supposed criminal had just one week to prepare for flight. A description of his person, so far as obtainable, has been sent to other cities, and it is hoped that his capture may yet be effected.

THE CALIFORNIA RAINY SEASON.

The rainy season in California closed on the 30th of June. The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives some interesting statistics of the fall of waters, &c., as follows: "The total rain-fall at this point since this day one year ago has been 17 94-100 inches. The usual light June showers have been wanting this year, but on the 16th inst. there was a misty fog, equivalent to 8-100ths of an inch of rain, which would make the total rain-fall a trifle over 18 inches. The fall during the first half of the present season was excelled by that of only eight previous seasons during the past twenty-four years; and at the beginning of this year the unusual occurrence of two wet seasons in succession was generally predicted. Although this expectation was disappointed, the rain-fall for the whole season being excelled by all but four seasons for the past twenty-four years, the fears of a serious disaster to the grain crop which were entertained a few weeks ago have not been realized."

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General in the Howard case:

DEP'T OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1873.

SIR: I have duly considered your communication of the 31st of May, with the accompanying documents and papers upon the subject of the frauds in the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The papers which you transmit me are in many respects incomplete, and particularly so in not including the bonds or copies of the bonds of the Commissioner of said bureau and its chief disbursing officer, and I have been able to obtain but one of them. I think, however, that I have enough facts before me to enable me to answer the question which you propose. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by the act of March 3, 1865, the material parts of which are as follows: By section 1 it is provided that the said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be $3,000 per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War; and the Commissioner and Chief Clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of $50,000, and the latter in the sum of $10,000 conditional for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved by the Attorney General as sufficient, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon the breach of any condition thereof. [The third section of the act creating the bureau is then quoted to show the "duties and responsiqilities of the Commissioner."]

The papers which you inclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Treasury by officers employed in the bureau, by means of forged receipts and vouchers for bounties due colored soldiers, and by means of receipts and vouchers fraudulently procured from them; and you ask my opinion upon the questions: First—In cases where the guilty parties cannot be prosecuted, "What should be the course in order to the protection of the interests of the Government and of claimants?" Second—When prosecution is not barred by the Statute of Limitations, "What action should be had?" "To what extent is the late Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and his chief disbursing officer, responsible?"

Your questions are not quite so explicit as I could wish, and I am not certain whether by the word "prosecution" you refer solely to criminal proceedings against the offender or to civil and criminal. For offenses of this kind it is open to the Government to proceed criminally against the offenders, and likewise to proceed in civil action against him, and against any person who is responsible for his acts. Where it is impossible to proceed criminally, either by reason of the offenders having absconded or the prosecution being barred by the Statute of Limitations, he may be sued in a civil action if it be deemed expedient, or if property of his can be attached. If, therefore, any disbursing officer, or any other officer or clerk employed by the bureau, has obtained, in the method mentioned in your communication, moneys from the Government, and it is thought best to sue him personally, the papers may be sent to the District Attorney of the district in which he resides, or where he has property, for action. There is no statute barring the United States in civil actions. The late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau gave no bonds on his appointment in 1869, because, as he informs you, Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, did not think that the provisions in respect of bonds was intended to apply to the case of an officer of the army detailed for duty under that act. After due consideration, I find it impossible to concur in the opinion. The object of bonds is not to have the means of punishing a defaulter, but the protection of the Government from pecuniary loss, and the object is just as important in the case of a military officer as of a civilian. A bond, however, given under the act of 1865, clearly would not cover the loss of money paid to the Commissioner, under the joint resolution of 1867, but by the third section of that resolution all money paid or disbursed thereunder shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. This required the Commissioner to give a bond in the same manner that any officer of the army would do.

On the 31st of October, 1871, the Commissioner did give a bond in the sum of $10,000, the conditions of which recite that he has been appointed "a Special Agent and Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Refugees," &c., and provides that he shall "henceforth, during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public money, and honorably account for the same, and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands on account of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, or of such bureau, without fraud or delay." This bond was not given until four years after the appointment of the Commissioners to pay the claims of colored persons under the joint resolution of 1867, and of course covers no default previous to its date. The form would seem to be for bonds of ordinary disbursing officers of the army, and is a little ambiguous in designating the office and the duties of the principal obliger. Reference ought to have been made in the bond to the joint resolution. There is no provision requiring any other officer than those already named to give bonds, but it was perfectly lawful to take a bond from any subordinate officer of the bureau employed in the disbursement of money directly to the United States, and such bond would have been valid and binding, although not required by statute. Under the act of 1865 the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau would not, I think, be liable for funds paid directly to the Assistant Commissioner and disbursed by the Assistant Commissioners. They were not appointed by him, nor were they his agents, but were Government officers, and by requiring bonds to be given by these officers the statute would seem to have intended to relieve the Commissioner from liability for their acts within their several jurisdictions. But the joint resolution of 1867 is very explicit. All money paid under that act is paid directly to the Commissioner, and it is enacted that he shall be responsible for the safe custody and faithful disbursement of the funds intrusted to him.

Nothing is said about any of the Assistant Commissioners or about any of the disbursing officers, and although it was probably necessary and undoubtedly lawful for the Commissioner to appoint and employ disbursing officers besides himself, nevertheless he is responsible, civilly, under the act, for their acts, the same as if done by himself, and even if he took bonds from them directly to the Government, this cannot relieve him of such reliability. The Government may enforce both securities in order to indemnify itself for any loss which, through the default of subordinate officers, it may have suffered. This liability might in some respects be enlarged by the terms of the bond given by the Commissioner, but of course it could not be in the least diminished. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is therefore liable for all losses sustained by the Government through the default of a subordinate disbursing officer, or other persons employed by him in the disbursement of moneys intrusted to him under the joint resolution of 1867.

As to the chief disbursing officer it is almost impossible, from the facts which are now before me, to state what his liability to the Government may be. Of course he is liable, both civilly and criminally, for his own misconduct. How far he is liable for the acts of subordinates employed under him is a question which it is impossible for me to answer without a copy of his bond, and without more information in respect to his appointment and employment than I have been able to obtain from the perusal of the papers sent to me. If any other officers give bonds to the Government their sureties are liable for their misconduct or losses occasioned by them according to the tenor thereof. Further than this, upon the facts before me, I cannot answer.

Your second question seems likewise to include the subject of criminal in addition to civil prosecution. For acts of fraud or embezzlement under this act the offending parties are, of course, liable criminally, unless the offense is barred by the statute limiting ordinary criminal prosecutions to two years. Any disbursing or other officer who has misappropriated money intrusted to him under this act may be indicted therefor, whether he is appointed directly by the Government or is a subordinate officer or clerk appointed by the Commissioner, or any other officer of the bureau. Such prosecution must be by indictment, unless the offender is liable to a trial by court-martial. By section 3, any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowance. It is sufficient, in the present case, to say that a military officer so detailed and assigned to duty still remains within military jurisdiction, and is liable to military law for any violation of his duty as such. A more difficult question arises under section 3 of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, whereby all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army.

If, therefore, any military officer detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau has been guilty of the misappropriation of money, or of any violation of the rules governing disbursing officers of the army, he may be tried by court-martial, in the same manner as any other such army officer. Finally, I need hardly say that claim-agents, and other persons not officers of the Government, who have obtained money from the bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers, and other frauds, can be prosecuted criminally, if two years have not elapsed since the commission of the crime, and can also be sued in the civil courts by the United States, in the same manner as employes of the bureau can be.

As I have before said, there is no statute limiting the time within which the Government can begin a civil suit, but suits for penalties and double damages under the act of March 2, 1863, must be begun within six years. 12 Statute at Large, pp. 696-698.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

THE NEVADA EXPLOSION.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA CITY.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* devotes many columns to an account of the great destruction in that city caused on Sunday night, June 29, by a mysterious explosion of giant powder, or nitro-glycerine. Ten or twelve persons, including some most prominent and respected citizens, lost their lives, and a fire, resulting from the explosion, burnt portions of three large adjoining brick buildings. The *Enterprise* says:

"The explosion occurred about 11 o'clock, and was felt throughout the city. The portions of the buildings destroyed fell into a shapeless mass of ruins, while to the horror of the calamity was added a terrible conflagration, which for a time threatened to spread throughout the principal business portions of the city. The flames were fortunately confined however, to the three ruined buildings, and the loss in property does not probably exceed $150,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The effects of the explosion were terrific. The report was very loud, sharp, and ringing, and for a second all the buildings in view were lighted up by a brilliant flash. At first all was dark about the ruined buildings, but there was still sufficient light to render visible the jagged outlines of the wrecked houses in which the explosion occurred. That portion of Root's building in the rear of the Bank of California, and the main Root Building, occupied by Kennedy & Mallon, and the rear of the Douglas Building, seemed almost a total wreck. All these buildings are on the east side of B-street, extending south from Taylor. On the west side is, first, on the corner of Taylor-street, the office of the United States Surveyor General, the doors and windows of which were blown out, the concussion sweeping through the building, knocking everything over and filling the place with broken glass and débris. The Conger House, a stone building, standing next, had all its windows and doors, sash and all, completely shattered to fragments. The same may be said of the front of the large brick livery stable of Derby & Garhart, with lodging-rooms in the second story. On the north-east corner of Taylor and B streets, and just across Taylor from the L part of Root's Building, a large two-story frame building, owned by Mr. Thornburg, was completely riddled by iron shutters, bricks, flying splinters, and other missiles, hurled into it as from the mouth of a cannon. Not only glass, but also sashes were broken for a considerable distance northward on B street and in the south side of Gillig, Mott & Co.'s building; sashes were broken on the east side of C street, in front of the Bank of California, and glass was broken as far north on C as the *Enterprise* office, and for a considerable distance southward. Houses were shaken and articles thrown from shelves at a much greater distance from the scene of the explosion. In the block in which the explosion occurred, and in the immediate neighborhood, persons who were in bed were blown out by the terrific concussion of the air, and in some instances were blown across their rooms. Persons in the streets were blown down or staggered backward, and this at a considerable distance from where the explosion occurred. About this time, too, flames began to struggle up through the ruins from the fire burning below. It was soon known that Major Gen. J. L. Van Bokhelen, J. P. Smith, the hardware merchant; H. Davis, his salesman; Billy Low, Superintendent of the Silver Hill Mine; Charles H. Knox, of the firm of Palmer, Knox & Co., San Francisco; E. Mandel, clerk with D. Block & Co.; Mrs. Susan Dean, (wife of Edward Dean, of Gold Hill,) with her little girl of eight years of age, and Mrs. L. P. O'Connor, formerly of the International Hotel, were buried in the ruins. Persons said they could hear groans and calls for help. Eagle Engine Company No. 3, with their hand engine, taking water out of a cistern near at hand, now got to work on the flames rising from the ruins, and a number of firemen were in the midst of the wreck of the buildings searching for those known to be buried therein. The voice of a man being heard, one of the firemen asked who it was calling. The answer was, 'Charley Knox; for God's sake get me out!' The men got so near him that they could get hold of his hand, but he was wedged in among doors and window-panes and piles of brick, and could not be pulled out. He complained that the water was almost drowning him, but at the same time told the men to keep the stream on him, as his feet were down where they were burning off. J. J. Cooper, of Knickerbocker, No. 5, got a piece of scantling under the wreck and was trying to force it up, when the poor man cried that it was crushing his head. The fire was all this time gaining ground in spite of the floods of water poured in upon it, and the walls began falling. The men, although ordered to come away, were loath to cease their exertions to save a life, and it was not until repeatedly ordered out, and till they had almost lost their own lives that they finally came away. It is said that Knox died just as they were leaving him. The flames had been kept down most of this time so effectually that lanterns had to be used in the vicinity, and a bonfire was kindled to make a light. All this time, however, the fire was spreading ten or fifteen feet below, where were stored no less than 900 cases of coal-oil and sixty cases of lard-oil. This oil taking fire, water seemed to do no good. The flames spread along under where the sidewalk had been before blown away and out toward the wrecked buildings, into the upper stories of which they gradually mounted. It now being seen that no lives could be saved, the fight with the fire began in earnest. The wind being very strong from the north, it was thought all the business houses south of C-street must go. Cisterns began to give out here and there, and it became necessary to move engines in various directions to get water. This was carefully and successfully effected, and the firemen fought all night to keep the fire confined to the buildings in which it raged, and by sheer pluck at last wore it out.

During the time the fire was fought in the standing buildings work was still going on for the recovery of the bodies in the ruins.

When the fire was at its height the drums beat the long roll and the National Guard turned out and were stationed about the bank and in various places where their services were thought to be required. Ropes were stretched across the streets, and those who were not workers were kept back. The police were also very active, and in several parts of the town the streets were patrolled by armed citizens, but no serious rows of any kind occurred during the night, though such were feared at one time.

Getting out the dead was a work which was constantly persevered in from the time of the explosion, and still continues. The first body recovered was that of Gen. Van Bokkelen. It was found in the north-west corner of the L part of the Root Building, in which he had his rooms. He had on but his shirt, and evidently was in bed when the explosion occurred. His legs were broken and bruised the lower part of his body badly bruised, and his head badly cut. He was but little burned, and evidently was instantly killed. The body of J. P. Smith, who roomed in the same building with Van Bokkelen, was found under a quantity of rubbish on the north side of Taylor-street. He was badly mangled, and almost every bone seemed to be broken. Near by was found the body of Wm. Davis, his salesman, who was rooming with him at the time. He was much mangled, but not much disfigured. The body of Knox was found with the feet burned off, but the face not disfigured. Only the upper part of the trunk and head of poor Low remained when the workmen reached where he lay. His body was identified by his watch, and a compass which lay near it. The other bodies are still in the ruins, and will most likely be consumed beyond identification.

The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been a quantity of giant powder in the room of Gen. Van Bokkelen. He was formerly agent for the Giant Powder Company, and it is supposed he had some sample cases of the powder in one of his rooms. It is also said that he had lately received and stored about his premises, for use in some experiments he is said to have been conducting, a quantity of nitro-glycerine. As he seems to have been in bed at the time, the next mystery is in regard to how the explosion was caused. The General is known to have had a pet monkey in his rooms, and some think that creature had something to do with the dreadful business. There are those who think that an attempt was being made to blow a way into the California Bank, and that the charge fired by the burglars touched off a quantity of the General's combustibles, of the presence of which they were unaware.

Quite a number of persons were wounded by the explosion. The most seriously was James Devine, employed at Derby & Garhart's stable, who was struck by an iron shutter, which came through a window into the harness-room where he was working. He had five ribs broken in his left side, and was so badly injured that he lived but a few minutes.

Shortly after the explosion several persons were seen on the roof of the Bank of California, and were heard to call loudly for help. They were Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, George Brickett, of the Recorder's office, George Hill, of the firm of Taylor & Co., Joseph Sharon, brother of William Sharon, and Edward Johnson. Their situation was very dangerous, they having crawled out through a window of the lodging-house, in the upper story of the Root building, and having no means of getting to the ground. The shrieks of Mrs. Taylor rang out, clear and sharp above the general din for a long time, and no one seemed to know what to do to rescue the party. But all this time the firemen were at work. Some of them got into the bank building, and, reaching the upper story, got the unfortunates down through a skylight, by means of a ladder they had carried up. All the time they were on the roof they were ignorant of the fact of there having been an explosion. They thought an earthquake had occurred, and imagined that the building was crumbling away under their feet. All of the party were more or less cut by glass, bruised and scratched. There are no end of narrow escapes. Capt. F. F. Osbiston, wife and child, who occupied rooms in the upper story of the Bank building, were blown out of bed and only escaped in their night-clothes—the same dress in which were attired the party on the roof. Mr. Osbiston lost many fine paintings, and his wife all of her jewelry. Had the explosion occurred an hour later, many more persons must inevitably have been killed, as a number rooming in the buildings had not yet retired."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—1, Godfrey vs. Moses; 4, The People vs. Smith and Plyne; 5, The People vs. Quentland; 21, The People vs. Leverson and Schmidt; 41, Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; 43, Fraser et al. vs. Fraser, Trustee; 67, Reid vs. Clarke; 102, The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. Von Hoffman; 142, White vs. Manshar; 144, Sedgwick vs. Hughes; 145, Aulholm et al. vs. The People &c.; 148, Raynor vs. Selmes; 149, Averell vs. Lagrave et al.; 150, Strawsburger vs. Fisk; 151, Cameron vs. Hine, et al.; 153, Bishop vs. Teemeyer, et al.; 155, Bank of England vs. Macdonnell; 161, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 173, Glorowski vs. Bensiger et. al.; 177, Russell vs. McElroar; 178, In the matter, &c., of Chesterman; 179, In the matter, &c., of Curran et al.; 180, In the matter, &c., of Lockwood; 181, In the matter, &c., of Stewart et al.; 182, In the matter, &c., of Jarvis et al.; 183, In the matter, &c., of North et al.; 184, In the matter, &c., of Donavan; 185, In the matter, &c., of Chesterman; 187, Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.; 188, In the matter, &c., of Hunter et al.; 189, Pike vs. Gould et al.; 190, Same vs. Same; 191, Same vs. Same; 192, Acker et al. vs. Collins, Jr., et al.; 193, McNemarra vs. Betts; 194, In the matter, &c., of Bendt et al.; 195, In the matter, &c., of Scheel; 196, In the matter, &c., of Sanger; 197, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin; 199, Fox vs. Marsh et al. Call to 203, Richardson vs. Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Thomas Pender, robbery; Thomas Bernard, robbery; William Phillips, felonious assault and battery; John McNamara, felonious assault and battery; Richard Bennet, felonious assault and battery; Bernard Foley and Peter Foley, burglary; Ann Smith, grand larceny; John Cassidy, alias James Kelly, grand larceny; William Pengley, grand larceny; John Doran, grand larceny; Walter Brodowski, grand larceny; Robert Yates, grand larceny; Samuel France, grand larceny; James Walsh, grand larceny; Stephen Penny and Teddy Mack, petit larceny from the person; John Russell, petit larceny from the person; William J. Chajay, petit larceny from the person; Charles Dietzel, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 9.

By Judge Daniels.

Roberts *vs.* Roberts; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff, plaintiff to recover her costs of this action against the said defendant.

Clinton *vs.* Clinton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The People ex rel. Ryan *vs.* Green, Controller; motion for peremptory writ denied, and alternative writ of mandamus allowed.

Schmidt *vs.* Schmidt; order settled.

Green et al. *vs.* Lockwood; judgment record; affidavit ordered to show cause, and the Sheriff's return on the arrest wanted.

Lilienthal et al. *vs.* The Ocean National Bank; motion to amend complaint, &c., granted.

In the matter of the resignation of Richard Amerman, Executor; motion for commitment granted, with $10 costs. But the commitment will be in the nature of an execution against the person, which will allow defendant to give bail and take the liberties of the jail. He has not been fined and is entitled to jail liberties.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Hemphill et al. *vs.* Foley et al.; defendants' motion to satisfy judgment of record denied; plaintiffs' motion for attachment granted, unless defendant submit to examination on the 14th inst., at 12 M.

Jones *vs.* Norwood; order settled; must be engrossed for signature.

The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redemption *vs.* Crawford; order denying motion, and order staying proceedings until decision of appeal.

In the matter of the accounting of Thomas J. Barr, as receiver in Gregory *vs.* Gregory; order directing an account by receiver and for a reference.

Gray *vs.* Treat; allowance of $250 granted plaintiff.

Chambers et al. *vs.* Cagney; order amending complaint.

Wright et al. *vs.* Ripley; allowance of $250 to defendant.

Simonson *vs.* Simonson; order settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Fink *vs.* Allen and wife; judgment for plaintiff; see opinion.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

Sales in Beeves on this forenoon were small. Prices ranged from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb., with a few Steers sold on private terms, weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt., generally on 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows did fairly on yesterday, and again on this forenoon, prices from $40@$65 ₱ head. Veals sold in small lots from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves not quoted. Sheep were fairly in demand from 4½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., with poor quality Sheep sold on private terms. Lambs firm from 7c.@11c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were held for an advance on 5⅛c. ₱ lb. City Dressed opened firm from 6⅛c.@7⅛c., ₱ lb.; the run of Hogs was light, and the quality fair.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 216 Canada Lambs, weight 11,664 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 250 Sheep, weight 18,010 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 15,740 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 31 Sheep, weight 2,530 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 4 Veals, weight 530 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Veals, weight 4,080 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 2 Sheep, weight 230 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 60 Lambs, weight 3,390 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb. T. McCabe sold 25 Cows, from $40@$55 ₱ head. Hume & Elliott sold 232 Sheep, weight 19,210 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 12,500 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 32 Lambs, weight 2,000 lbs., at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,460 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 32 Veals, weight 4,340 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 45 Veals, weight 6,320 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 35 Veals, weight 5,440 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 24 Veals, weight 3,720 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 7, 1873, 1,370 head of horned Cattle, 3,780 Sheep, 68 Veals, 8,763 Hogs, 1 Horse, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-street Hog Yards—6,360 Hogs, 1,299 Sheep and Lambs, 340 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for yesterday and to-day—367 Sheep and Lambs, 766 Veals, 16 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,120 head, or 360 cars, against 463 cars for the same time last week; the market was active at yesterday's prices; about 1,450 head were disposed of; sales, 650 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,049 to 1,440 lbs., at $5 25@$6 50; 61 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 912 to 1,057 lbs., at $4 62½@$5; 18 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,129 lbs., at $5; 35 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, ranging from 891 to 947 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 12½; 17 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 900 lbs., at $4; 36 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,090 lbs. at $5 50; 96 head thin Texas Stillers, averaging 1,053 lbs., at $4 50; 94 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,270 to 1,459 lbs., at $6@$6 10; 51 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,232 lbs., at $5 62½; 169 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 945 to 1,340 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,000 head, against 6,400 head for the same time last week; the market opened sluggish; Canada Lambs, $7@$8; Canada Sheep, $4@$4 75; Western Lambs, $6 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5; Kentucky Lambs are poor in quality and neglected; sales, 423 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 81 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50; 492 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 92 to 99 lbs., at $5; 59 head Canada Sheep, averaging 115 lbs., at $5; 101 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 98 lbs., at $5; 133 head Canada Lambs at $7 50@$7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,300 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week; the market was more active at $4 65@$4 75; sales, 1,250 head Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri Hogs, ranging from 162 to 186 lbs., at $4 75.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market quiet; heavy receipts depress the market; declined 10c.@15c.; sales of fair 11 cwt. to good 12 cwt. Steers at $5@$5 50; choice, $5 75@$5 90; Stockers and Feeders, $4 10@$4 55; good Butchers' Cows, $4 25, closing weak; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market opened steady at $4 35@$4 65 for Fair to Extra; closed rather quiet with a lower tendency; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 800; in fair demand for Good to Choice; sales of Fair to Good at $3 50@$4.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Ordinary, 14c.@15c.; net receipts, 299 bales; gross, 307 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,794 bales.

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton dull, except for higher grades; Good Ordinary, 15c. Net receipts, 77 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 17,819 bales.

MOBILE, July 9.—Cotton quiet, in good demand; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 73 bales; exports, coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,567 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet; unchanged; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 127 bales; gross, 396 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 46,993 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton dull; in buyers' favor; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 135 bales; exports, coastwise, 423 bales; sales 75 bales; stock, 6,389 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 9.—Cotton dull; little doing; Middling, 18c.; receipts, 126 bales; sales, 73 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48¾.

1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅝.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 48⅞.

3:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾@92⅞. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance is £156,000.

5 P. M.—A reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England will probably be made to-morrow. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1 5-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes, 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and tending downward. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the new crop, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 8⅝d.

1:15 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese 61s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening.—Common Rosin 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 9—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 13d.@13⅛d. ₱ gallon; Sugar, 26s. 9d.@27s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

Evening.—Linseed Oil £33 10s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine 33s. ₱ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union..	84⅞	200 Toledo & Wab....	70¼
100 do.........s3.	84⅞	100 Union Pacific.....	27⅜
700 N. Y. C. & Hud ...	103⅝	100 do.........c.	27⅜
100 do.........c.	103⅝	100 do...........	27¼
200 St. Paul...........	52⅜	700 do...........	27⅜
100 Erie Railway.....	61½	300 do...........	27½
200 do........s3.	61½	100 do...........	27⅜
300 do.........c.	61⅝	100 do........b3.	27½
400 do...........	61⅝	400 do...........	27½
200 do...........	61¾	100 North-western...	69¾
300 Pacific Mail......	37	100 do.......b3.	69¾
800 do...........	37⅛	400 do...........	69½
300 do...........	37	100 N. Western Pf.c.	81½
100 do.......b3.	37	100 Rock Island....c.	110⅞
300 do...........	37⅛	500 do...........	111
500 do...........	37¼	300 do...........	110⅞
300 do...........	37⅜	100 do.........b3.	110⅞
600 Lake Shore.......	96	100 Ohio & Miss....c.	39½
100 do........s3.	96⅛	100 do...........	39½
200 Han. & St. Jo....	40	100 do.......b3.	39½
200 do........s3.	40	100 do.........c.	39⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20, c., '65.........	118¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.........	118¾
500 do.........	118⅞	7,000 do....'67.	118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$17,000 Vir. 6s, con..	53	50 Morris & Es. R....	91½
16,000 Missouri 6s...	93	20 do...........	91⅜
8,000 do........	92⅞	200 Harlem Railroad.	129
10,000 do........	93	400 do...........	129½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	79¾	800 do.......b.c.	129½
11,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	91½	300 Erie Railway.b.c.	61⅞
1,000 Erie 3d.......	101½	300 do...........	62
1,000 Erie 5th......	95¼	100 do........s3.	62¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..	99½	100 do...........	62¼
2,000 L. Shore d.bs..	95	100 do...........	62⅜
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.	82½	200 do...........	62½
6,000 do........	83	300 do...........	62¾
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	71¼	200 do.........c.	62¾
5,000 U. P. 10s, In..	59¾	400 do...........	62⅝
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st.	100	200 do.......b3.	62⅝
1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,c.	89	400 do...........	62½
10,000 D., L. & W., c.	100	100 do........s3.	62⅝
10,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.	103	100 do........b3.	62¾
3,000 O. & M. c. S. F.	92	300 do...........	62¾
1,000 C.,C. & I. C.1st.	88½	500 do...........	62⅞
1,000 do........	88¾	100 do........s3.	62⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d.	71½	1300 do...........	63
2,000 Chic. & M. 1st.	93	300 U. Pacific R..b.c.	27⅝
6,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	78½	100 do........s3.	27½
5,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10.	98	3000 do...........	27¾
3,000 D.&H.R.bs.'91.	102	200 do........s3.	27¾
500 C. & N. W. 1st.	96	500 do........b3.	27⅞
50 Merchants Bank.	120	600 do...........	27⅞
30 Mechanics Bank.	133½	200 do...........	27¾
100 Mech. & T. Bank.	136	1300 do...........	28⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce.	114	300 do...........	28¼
30 Fourth Nat. Bk..	115	100 do........s3.	28⅛
12 Del. & Hud.Canal.	120	2300 do...........	28⅛
100 W. U. Tel...b.c.c.	84⅞	200 C. & N. W. R..b.c.	69⅝
100 do...........	84⅞	100 do...........	69¼
200 do.......b3.	85	100 do...........	69⅛
100 do...........	85	1100 do...........	69
100 do...........	84⅞	500 do........b3.	69⅛
200 do...........	85	100 do ......b3.	69¼
100 do.......b3.	85	100 do...........	69¼
900 do...........	85	200 do...........	69⅜
1900 do...........	85⅛	100 do...........	69¼
100 do...........	85¼	1000 do........b3.	69¼
200 do........s3.	85¼	100 do........s3.	69
100 do.......b3.	85⅜	300 do........b3.	69
200 do...........	85¼	100 do........b3.	69⅛
100 do...........	85⅛	500 do...........	69¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.	103¾	500 do...........	69⅛
1000 do...........	103⅞	100 do...........	69
400 do...........	104	100 do........b3.	69
1400 do...........	104⅛	300 C. & Pitts. R. G..	87¼
800 do.......b2.	104⅛	40 do...........	87⅜
200 do.......b3.	104¼	100 do.....b.c.s3.	87¼
600 do...........	104¼	20 N. J. Central R...	102
600 do...........	104⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c.	70¼
100 Consol. Coal......	55	700 do...........	70½
100 do......b.c.	55	400 do........s3.	70½
100 do...........	55⅛	600 do...........	70⅝
500 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3.	37½	100 Pac. R. of M..b.c.	40
1000 do...........	37½	200 C. & B. I. R.b.c.s3.	110⅞
700 do...........	37⅝	600 do...........	110⅞
600 do...........	37¾	600 do...........	111
200 do.......b3.	37¾	600 do...........	111⅛
1200 do...........	37⅞	100 do........s3.	111
100 do...........	37⅝	100 do........b3.	111¼
500 do...........	37¾	500 do...........	111⅛
700 do...........	37⅞	700 M. & St. P. R.b.c.	52½
1000 do...........	37¾	200 do........s3.	52½
300 do...........	37⅝	300 do...........	52⅝
100 do.......b3.	37¾	100 do...........	52¾
600 do...........	37¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	72¾
100 do.......b3.	37⅞	100 do.......b.c.	73
100 do...........	37⅝	40 D., L. & W. R.b.c.	98¼
200 do...........	37¾	200 do...........	98½
100 do...........	37⅞	140 do......opg.	98¼
300 do...........	37¾	300 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	21
100 L. S. & M.So.R.b.c.	96⅛	100 O. & M. R...b.c.c.	39⅜
900 do...........	96¼	100 do........b3.	39½
100 do.......b3.	96⅜	700 do...........	39½
500 do...........	96⅜	100 do.........c.	39½
100 do.........c.	96⅜	700 do...........	39⅝
45 do...........	96⅛	600 do...........	39¾
212 do...........	96¼	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3.	39¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 M. AND 2:15 P. M.

$4000 U. S. 6s. r.,'81.	118	2000 do......	118½
500 U. S. 6s, c.,'81.	119⅝	25000 U. S. 5-20, c. '65, n.......	117⅝
10000 U.S.5-20c.'62.	117⅛	5500 U. S. 5-20, c. '67.........	118⅜
2000 do......	117	5000 U. S. 5-20, c. '65.........	118¾
4000 U. S. 5-20 c. '64.........	117⅝		
3000 U. S. 5s, c. '81.	115		
3500 U. S. 10-40, c.	115½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 U. P., 1st........	82½	200 Lake Shore.....	96¼
6000 do...........	82¼	100 do...... b10.	96¼
100 Western Union.	85⅛	400 Union Pacific...	28½
200 do...........	85¼	100 do........b3.	28¼
200..............s3.	85⅛	200 do...........	28¼
200 Pacific Mail.....	37⅝	100 Rock Island.....	111
500 do...........	37¾	200 do........b3.	111⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H.....	104⅛	400 do...........	111⅛
100 do........s3.	104⅛	200 Ohio & Miss....	39¾
100 Panama.........	110½	100 do........s3.	39⅝
100 Northwestern..	69		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	80¼	100 L.S.& M.S.R.b.c.c.	96¼
10,000 Missouri 6s..	93	900 do...........	96¼
2,000 C. P. g. bds..	100¼	300 do........b3.	96⅜
1,000 G. & P., 2d..	102⅛	100 do......b. c.	96¼
2,000 N. J. S., 1st...	73⅞	900 U. P. R.......b. c.	28¼
500 W. U. Tel. bs.	98	4300 do...........	28⅜
4,000 U. P. R.,1 b.c.	82½	300 do........b3.	28½
3,000 L.S.C. r., b. c.	99½	900 do........b3.	28½
250 Phenix Bank.....	98	1200 do...........	28½
100 P. M. S. S. Co., b. c.	37¾	500 M. & S.P.R.b.c.b3.	52¾
100 do...........	37⅝	200 do...........	52¾
100 W. U. Tel....b. c.	85¼	300 M. & S. P., Pf.....	73
600 do...........	85¼	100 do......b. c.	73⅛
300 do...........	85⅛	100 C. & R. I. R., b. c.	111
600 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c.	104⅛	300 T. W. & W. R.,b.c.	70¾
400 do........s3.	104	400 do........b3.	70¾
200 do...........	104	100 do...........	70⅝
100 do.......b60.	104	200 Del. L. & W. R....	98¾
200 Erie R........b. c.	62¾	100 Morris & Essex R.	91⅜
245 Erie R., Pf..b. c.	73	500 Ohio & Miss.R.b.c.	39⅝
200 Harlem Railroad.	129	500 do...........	39¾
58 Ill. Central R....	110½	200 H. & St. J. R., b.c.	40
100 N. J. C. R.....b. c.	102½	100 C. C. & I. C., b. c.	29¼

SALES FROM 2:15 TO 3 P. M.

5000 B. H. & E., 1st...	23	400 Union Pacific.....	28⅝
100 American Coal...	64	200 do........s3.	28⅝
200 do........b3.	64	300 do...........	28¾
300 N. Y. C. & H......	104	1000 do...........	28⅞
100 do...........	103⅞	1900 do...........	28¾
200 West. Union..b3.	85¼	100 Boston H. & Erie.	2½
100 do...........	85¼	100 Northwestern.s3.	69
300 do........b3.	85¼	400 do........b3.	69
1000 do...........	85⅛	100 do.......b45.	69¼
1200 Lake Shore.....	96¼	1200 do...........	69
100 do........s3.	96¼	600 do........b3.	68⅞
500 Pacific Mail......	37⅝	150 Fort Wayne......	96¼
500 do...........	37½	200 Rock Island.....	110⅞
300 do...........	37⅜	100 do...........	110¾
500 do...........	37¼	100 St. Paul.........	52¼
10 New Jersey Cent..	102	100 do...........	52⅝
600 Erie Railway.....	62⅞	100 do...........	52⅝
500 do...........	62¾	100 do........b3.	52⅝
800 do...........	62⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...s3.	70¾
500 do...........	62⅛	100 do........b3.	70¾
300 do...........	61¾	500 Ohio & Miss.....	39¾
200 do...........	61½	100 Han. & St. Jo. b3.	40

WEDNESDAY, July 9—P. M.

There was a good demand for Exchange to-day, as on yesterday, chiefly to cover collections of July Interest for Foreign account. There was a light supply of Bills, outside the regular standard drawers, and extreme rates were paid for both 60 days and short sight and demand bills on London, 109⅜@109½ for the former, and 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. for the latter. The steamers to-day took out $500,000 Gold Coin, and the same or a larger amount is engaged for Thursday. The sales of Gold were at 115⅝@115¾ ₱ cent. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000. Money keeps easy at 4 to 6 ₱ cent. on temporary loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime paper, 60 days to 4 months.

The Public Funds were again strong on the rise in Exchange and the security of the Coupon Stocks, suitable for remittance abroad. There is more doing, by private sale as well as at the Exchange Board, in Railroad Mortgages. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt has sold $2,000,000 of his Consolidated New-York Central Mortgage, at about 105 ₱ cent., for the 7 ₱ cent. Currency Bonds. The old Currency 6 ₱ cents (not on mortgage) are selling at 97 ₱ cent. Provision is made for including all these old Bonds in the general Mortgage, as they fall due. The whole amount on the Central and Hudson River Divisions together is now reduced to about $16,000,000. The Union Pacific Land Grants advanced to 71½ ₱ cent.; the First Mortgage sold at 82½xd., and the First Mortgage Central Pacific 100¼xd. There is not much doing in Southern State Bonds, a few Tennessees at 80@80¼ ₱ cent. The Erie Mortgages are all firm, and the Stock improved 1@1½ ₱ cent. this afternoon, but was less firm at the close.

The general Share speculation showed much strength again, with increasing activity on some half dozen stocks or more; Western Telegraph, Union Pacific, New-York Central, Rock Island, and North-West among the number. The North-West is being pressed by some of the "corneners" of last Winter, who have since held the Stock in large blocks without being able to make a fresh market for it until yielding 10@12 ₱ cent. in price, which they have now done. The Wabash Stock has gone up above 70 ₱ cent. The impression is the Road will be better accommodated at Toledo in the matter of through freights by the Lake Shore Road, under the new administration of the latter. The Stock of the Union Pacific was bought and sold very largely at advancing prices, and there was a good demand for Pacific Mail at yesterday's advance.

Closing Quotations—JULY 9.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s..........	114¾	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	108¾	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	118⅛	118⅛
American Gold................	115½	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109⅜	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	103⅝	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island.......	110⅝	110¾
Pacific Mail..................	37⅛	37¼
St. Paul Preferred............	72⅞	73⅛
St. Paul Common..............	52¼	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi..........	39⅜	39⅝
Western Union Telegraph......	84¾	85⅛
Erie.........................	61⅛	61⅞
Union Pacific................	27¼	28¾
Lake Shore...................	96	96⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	29⅛	29¼
Toledo and Wabash............	70	70¾
Harlem.......................	129	129

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...	118	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65..	117½
6 ₱ cent. coup., 81...	119½	5-20 reg., '67.........	118¾
5-20 reg., '62.........	117	5-20 coup., '67........	118½
5-20 coup., '62........	117¼	5-20 reg., '68.........	116
5-20 reg., '64.........	117	5-20 coup., '68........	118¼
5-20 coup., '64........	117½	10-40 reg.............	114½
5-20 reg., '65.........	117	10-40 coup............	114¾
5-20 coup., '65........	118⅞	5s coup., '81.........	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....	115¾	6s currency..........	114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	92	Del., L. & W. 2d....	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	91⅜	D., L. & W. 7s Con...	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.Est.	88	T. & W.1st S. L.Div.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...	88	Tol. & W. 2d........	92¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	102½	Tol. & W. Equip.Bs.	82
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......	102½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......	101	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	87⅝
Erie 4th 7s, '80......	97½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...	90
Erie 5th 7s, '88......	95	Gal. & Chi. Ext.....	103
H.R.7s 2d M. S.F.,'85.	104	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	102¾
H.R. 7s 3d M. S.F.,'75.	100	Morris & Es. 2d M..	103
Har. Con. M. S.F. 6s.	100	N. J. Cen. 1st, New.	106½
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bds..	95	N. J. So. 1st 7s......	73¼
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...	115	P., F. W. & C. 1st...	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	99	P., F. W. & C. 3d....	93½
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7₱c.	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M..	102
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M..	98½
Clev. & Tol. New B.	94	Chi. & Alt. 1st......	103
Clev., P. & A. Old B.	96	Chi. & Alton Inc.....	96
Clev., P. & A. New B.	95	Ohio & M. Con. S.F..	92
Detroit, M. & Tol. B.	59	Ohio & Miss Con....	91⅝
Buf. & Erie New B..	96½	Ohio & M. 2d Con...	84
Lake Shore Div. B..	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	89
L. Shore Con. C. Bs.	97½	Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	89
L. Shore Con.R. Bs.	99¼	Penins'r 1st M. Con.	95
Pac. 7s Guar. by Mo.	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	100¾
Cen. Pac. G. Bs.....	100	M.&S.P.1st7 3-10,P.D	97
Cen. P. St. Aid Bs...	105	M.&S.P.1st7s,G.R.D.	89¼
West. Pac. Bs.......	92½	M.&S.P.1st,M.L.C.D	91
Un. Pac. 1st M. Bds.	82¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d M...	78
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....	71½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M...	101
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....	59½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M....	90½
B. & So. Ill. 1st M. 8s	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st M..	103
Alt. & T. H. 1st M...	98	Col., C. & I. 1st M...	88½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..	90	Col., C. & I. 2d M...	71½
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	101	Tol., P.& W., Bur.D.	83¾
Chi. & N. W. Con.B.	91	Tol., P. & W. 2d M..	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	101¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	101
Chi. & N. W.C.G.Bs.	90	Bos., H. & E. 1st M.	31½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	104		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..............	96½	....
City 6s, new.............	120	120¾
Camden and Amboy.......	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central.....	108½	108¾
Reading..................	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley............	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred.......	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie.....	24¾	25
Northern Central.........	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation........	38¾	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan........	90¾	91

The Trustees of the Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, to the ample landed security of which we referred yesterday, are Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, (the wealthy McCormick Reaper patentee,) and Mr. John Duff, of Boston. Both these gentlemen will see to it that this trust is faithfully administered. This most important point was one of the main stays to the credit and ultimate security of the Land Grant Bonds of the Illinois Central and of the Land Grant Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, through the early vicissitudes of the former and the later trials of the Hannibal and St. Joseph. The consequence of this fidelity of administration and other good management, is that in both instances a very considerable amount of the Lands originally granted and of Land Sales Notes, will soon be handed over to the Railroad Companies, after the Mortgages are wholly extinguished. The same caution, in a very eminent degree, was observed by the Northern Pacific Company in the creation of their great 7.30 ₱ cent. Land Grant Mortgage, which bonds being secured by a Land Grant from Congress of nearly sixty millions of acres, is made a First Mortgage lien upon the Road itself. The Trustees are Mr. Jay Cooke and Mr. John Edgar Thomson, of Pennsylvania, than of whom no higher, better men, in point of integrity and financial experience, could have been found in this country.

The Consolidated 7 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage of the North-west Company, created last November, was made to cover $35,349,000 of pre-existing Mortgages and Indorsements of the Company on their original and connecting Roads, leaving $12,651,000 of the Bonds available for the completion, equipment, and improvement of the lines now under control of the Company. The Bonds bear date Dec. 1, 1872, and run for thirty years, or to Dec. 1, 1902, less one ₱ cent. of the outstanding amount at the close of each year, to be taken up by the Sinking Fund. The Mortgage already covers 1,392 miles of Roadway and its traffic, and is further backed by $36,226,000 paid-up Capital. The Railroad Manual affords the following list of the Bonds comprising the $35,349,000 to be covered into the General Consolidated Mortgage:

North-west, various......	$8,812,500	N. West Gold Bonds.........	$3,500,000
N. West, Gold Bonds........	5,850,000	C. & Milwaukee	1,724,500
Peninsula.......	695,000	Iowa Midland..	1,350,000
Galena..........	3,068,000	St. Peters.......	4,400,000
Beloit and Madison.........	324,000	St.Peters Ext'n	4,625,000
		La Crosse and Pres.........	1,000,000
Total....			$35,349,000

The Lake Shore Stockholders are reminded that the transfers close for the August Dividend to-morrow, July 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Phenix Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The following notice has been sent to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the New-York Bankers, for paying the State Interest of Louisiana:

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, }
NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1873. }

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York:

DEAR SIRS: Inclosed please find schedule of interest coupons of the State of Louisiana, due in March, April, May, and June, 1873, and those outstanding at the close of the year 1872, which, when presented, please pay, and charge our account with same. I also inclose copy of letter dated 3d inst. from Charles Clinton, Auditor, in reference to interest coupons on bonds issued under act 32, of 1870, which *are not to be paid*; those of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, referred to in copy of letter 10th ultimo, sent you and enjoined, are now included in the schedule of interest payments.

I particularly wish to call your attention to the interest coupons of the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, the injunction having been removed on the original issue of $546,000 bonds, and accordingly the coupons due in April are to be paid, being numbered from 1 to 546 inclusive; and those against the last issues of bonds, $576,000, numbered from 547 to 1,122, are not to be paid—the injunction holding good against them. Yours truly, A. LURIA, Cashier.

The receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the six months ending June 30, compare with the six months of the previous year as follows, showing the net result of the business for the present year to the 1st inst. to be $625,204 better than the previous year:

	1873.	1872.	Increase.
Receipts.............	$4,135,011	$3,455,956	$679,055
Expenses............	2,116.478	2,062,426	54,051
Net earnings......	$2,018,533	$1,393,529	$625,204

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., }
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, }

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York Midland Railroad less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With the completion of the road by the middle of July assured, the earnings of through business must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ YOUR JULY DIVIDENDS MAY BE CONVERTED into a TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston,
Financial Agents.
For sale by bankers and brokers generally.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	15	Resin, bbls...........	2,096
Bees-wax, pkgs......	39	Spirits Turp., bbls..	595
Copper, bbls.........	103	Butter, pkgs.........	3,246
Copper, casks........	356	Cheese, pkgs........	14,565
Cotton, bales........	1,550	Stearine, pkgs.......	3
Eggs, bbls...........	1,443	Tallow, pkgs........	240
Flax-seed, bags......	54	Leather, sides.......	1,328
Beans, bbls..........	120	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	618
Flour, bbls..........	12,477	Lard, tcs............	554
Meal, bbls...........	465	Lard, kegs...........	45
Wheat, bushels......	198,319	Pea-nuts, bags.......	9
Corn, bushels.......	112,407	Starch, pkgs.........	655
Oats, bushels.......	78,920	Tobacco, hhds.......	177
Rye, bushels........	10,955	Tobacco, pkgs.......	502
Hemp, bales.........	12	Wool, bales.........	389
Hides, No...........	547	Whisky, bbls........	795
Moss, bales.........	32		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Limerick, for Liverpool—295 pkgs. Tea, 307 boxes Cheese, 380 bales Cotton, 8 cases Lamps, 652 boxes Bacon, 50 bales Wool, 605 cases Sewing-machines, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 150 cases Guns, 16,986 bushels Corn, 14,786 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—36 cases Ribbons, 17,076 bushels Wheat, 2,573 bales Cotton, 61 bales Furs, 50 bales Sheetings, 26 Car-wheels, 24,218 bushels Corn, 43 casks Ashes, 12 bbls. Ashes, 8 pkgs. Duck, 12 boxes Flavine.

By the ship City of Ningpo, for Glasgow—2,000 bbls. Resin, 417 bbls. Flour, 10,000 Staves, 100 bbls. Tallow, 26 hhds. Tallow, 22,500 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 184 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—30 cases Handles, 100 pchns. Syrup, 6,481 bushels Wheat, 257 bbls. Resin, 660 bags Oil-cake, 100 Car-wheels, 2,400 Staves, 5 tcs. Tobacco, 12 hhds. Tallow. 300 bbls. Flour, 21,500 bushels Corn, 276 pkgs. Butter, 1,763 boxes Cheese.

By the bark Marino, for Rotterdam—29,204 bushels Wheat.

By the brig A. M. B., for Belfast—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark A. O. Vinge, for Penarth Roads and orders—18,544 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Celia, for Lubec—2,062 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Clanranald, for London—5 cases Organs, 1,210 bbls. Resin, 100 hhds. Tallow, 5,841 bags Oil-cake, 125 logs Walnut, 10 pchns. Rum, 2,152 bbls. Flour, 500 cases Sewing-machines, 100 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Arragon, for Bristol—10,759 boxes Cheese, 120 boxes Bacon, 27,370 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 8 tcs. Tobacco.

By the ship M. Nottebohm, for Leghorn—1,138 hhds. Tobacco, 90 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Gustav Adolph, for Elsinore and orders—1,911 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Barracouta, for Stettin—2,338 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Bremen, for Bremen—16 tcs. Hams, 245 bbls. Resin, 100 bags Seed, 3,000 bushels Rye, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 11,404 boxes Cheese, 335 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tcs. Casings, 374 bbls. Apples, 7,705 bushels Wheat, 61 logs Wood, 250 boxes Logwood, 163 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 9 boxes Madder, 5 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

ASHES—Pots have been steady and in demand at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominally unchanged.

COAL—Has been of ready sale at full rates, including Liverpool House Cannel at $22, do. Gas do. at $16@$18, Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, $5 25@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in limited request since our last, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo at 30c.; Guayaquil, 10¼c.@11c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been quiet at yesterday's figures. The stock in first hands has been reduced to 70,285 bags, the cargo of 4,000 bags Rio by the Titania having been sold, and the cargo of 6,000 bags by the Ocean Express, held for some time on speculation, having been deducted from the available supply and broken up for distribution in a jobbing way. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¾c.@19½c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold. Of Maracaibo, 428 bags sold at 20c. ₱ lb. Other kinds dull.

COTTON—Has been quite active for early delivery, but at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported since our last of 3,834 bales, of which 150 bales were to arrive, including 2,953 bales to spinners (mostly last evening,) 100 bales to shippers, and 78 bales to speculators, on the basis of our revised quotations. Ordinary quoted at 14c.; Good Ordinary at 17¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary at 18¼c.; Low Middling at 19¾c.; Middling at 20¼c.; Good Middling at 22¾c.....For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale at a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing rather more firmly on all months other than August, which left off barely steady. Sales since our last of 6,900 bales, (of which 800 bales last evening and 6,100 bales to-day, with 1,200 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 5-16c.; August, 20 3-32c.; September, 18 9-16c.@18⅝c.; October, 17⅞c.@17 15-16c.; November, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c.; December, 17½c.@17 9-16c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,086 bales, and thus far this week 10,202 bales, against 9,083 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,507,298 bales, against 2,661,002 bales same time last year. The receipts here to-day were 1,580 bales.

EGGS—Have been in fairly active request at from 18½c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main business reported in good to strictly prime stock at from 19½c.@21½c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate, as a rule, with prices, however, quoted steady. Dry Cod quoted at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $16@$16 50; No. 3 at $9 25@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a comparatively free movement noted in State and Western Flour, with a further partial advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the main call having been for the better grades of Superfine, which were scarce, as well as for desirable shipping and trade Extras and medium Family Extras, closing firmly on the basis of our quotations, with holders reserved in their offerings of stock. The want of freight room seriously impeded export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,600 bbls. all told, including No. 2, at $3 20@$4 25, chiefly at $3 50@$4 25, the latter for very choice; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; good to very fancy do., $6 60@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 80@$6 35; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 65 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour ₱ bbl.........................	$3 20@	$4 25
Sour Flour...............................	3 35@	6 40
Superfine State and Western..............	4 75@	5 50
Extra State..............................	6 10@	7 25
Extra City, shipping brands..............	6 10@	7 35
Extra Genesee............................	7 35@	9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	6 20@	6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	5 80@	6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	6 70@	9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	6 35@	9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy.......	6 80@	10 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy...........	6 35@	10 50

Southern Flour has been quoted a shade firmer, with a fair inquiry noted; offerings moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....California Flour continues active, with fair to very fancy Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50, ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fairly active demand at $4@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales, 700 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate request at from $3 15@$3 40 for inferior to fancy YellowWestern, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 400 bbls....Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 20@$1 28 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet, within the range of from $6 65@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, on moderate offerings, and a fairly active demand, chiefly for export, but closed tamely and rather less firmly; Winter Wheat quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127,000 bushels at $1 46 for ordinary No. 1 Chicago Spring, with $1 50@$1 51 named as quotations for No. 1 Milwaukee do.; $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 44 for prime, closing, however, at $1 43 for fair Samples; $1 41@$1 42 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 38 for fair No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 31@$1 36 for No. 3 Spring, poor to choice; $1 22@$1 30 for rejected Spring; $1 37 for Minnesota Spring, and Mixed Spring; $1 35@$1 55 for very inferior to very good Red Western; $1 65 for choice Amber do....For forward delivery, prime Spring was held above the views of buyers, and no further important dealings transpired; quotations nominal....Corn has been moderately active at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing, however, tamely, and rather less buoyantly. The export inquiry was checked by the scarcity of freight-room for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 174,000 bushels at 53c.@56c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 57c.@57½c. for choice lots do., do.; 47c.@52c. for unsound and inferior stock, chiefly at 50c.@51c. for hot; 58c.@60c. for good to very choice sailing-vessel grades of do.; 59c.@61c., chiefly at 60c. for new Yellow Western....Rye dull and irregular; 1,200 bushels State sold at 82c.; Western, in boat-loads, quoted at 78c. bid, and 80c. generally asked. The want of freight-room seriously interfered with export purchases....Barley and Barley-malt dull and irregular....Oats have advanced 1c.@1½c. a bushel, on a brisk demand, partly speculative; sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at 43½c.@45c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c.@44½c. for boat-loads; 43c.@44¼c. for Black do., and 48c.@53c. for White do....Canada Peas, in bulk, in demand at 90c., with 95c. asked, in bond....Feed has been in request within the range of from $17@$23, chiefly at $19@$21, ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—The offerings of Hay have been comparatively limited, and holders have been decidedly more confident in their views as to values, while the demand has been moderate. Straw has been in rather slack request, and offered freely. We quote: Prime Bale Hay at $30@$33; good Hay, $22@$25; good Shipping, $18@$19; common Shipping, $12@$14; Long Rye Straw, $18@$19; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $12@$13 ₱ ton. The week's receipts of Hay have been confined to 22,250 bales.

HIDES—The market has been generally dull, with prices quoted rather weak for the less desirable kinds of stock.

HOPS—Business in all descriptions has been on a restricted scale, with New-York, growth 1872, quoted about steady at 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ₱ lb. The few bids noted for full lots are much under asking rates.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately inquired for, and quoted essentially unchanged as to price.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request to-day, chiefly for boiling purposes, at about previous figures; sales, 294 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c., and 18 bbls. New-Orleans at 85c. for fancy; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@65c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 27½c.@42½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry noted, and Strained to good Strained ranging from $2 80@$2 95. Sales have been reported of 80 bbls. good Strained at $2 90; 100 bbls. good Strained to No. 1 at $2 90@$3 75; 1,650 bbls. No. 2 at 32 90@$3 12½; 225 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$3 75; and 200 bbls. extra Pale at $6 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar 200 bbls. were placed at $4 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet at about former rates; sales, 30 bbls. at 44½c.; and 100 bbls. September option at 45c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c. on a dull market. A sale of 500 bbls. was rumored at 7½c....Refined dull, yet quoted steady here for early delivery at 17⅞c.@18c., and at Philadelphia at 18¼c. for July, and 18c. for later months....Refined, in cases, quiet at 23c....Naphtha dull, and quoted at from 9½c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—A decidedly livelier movement has been noted in Pork, at rather stronger prices, the sales for early delivery embracing 2,450 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 50@$17 75; 400 bbls. old do., at $16 37½; 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess, an extra lot, at $17 50; and, for forward delivery, 750 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $17 50@$17 62½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at $17 62½, and 1,000 bbls. do., September, at $17 75, ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs again quoted higher, and in good request, City ranging from 6⅞c.@7¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been firm in price, and in fair demand, with sales reported of 55 boxes Long-cut Hams, at 12¼c.@12½c.; 70 boxes Clear Bellies, part 15 lbs., at 9¼c.; 50 boxes Rib Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9c.; 21,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 11½ lbs., at 8½c.@9c.; 1,400 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 1,000 Pickled do. at 9c.@9½c., the latter an exception for fancy stock....Bacon has been moderately sought after at somewhat stronger prices; sales 50 boxes City Short Rib on private terms; 100 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.@9c.; 100 boxes Short Clear at 9¼c....Lard has been less active, opening firmly but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 65 tcs. Western Steam at 9c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 8⅞c.; 100 tcs. City at 8½c.; 60 tcs. City No. 1 at 8c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 9c.; 1,500 tcs. do., August, at 9⅛c.; 1,500 tcs. do., September, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 500 tcs. do., October, at 9 7-16c.; and 5,000 tcs. do., November, at 9⅛c....Beef has been quiet since our last—quoted at from $7 75@$10 50 for New Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; Tierce Beef quoted at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess; Beef Hams dull, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands. ....The finer grades of Butter have shown steadiness as to values, on a moderate trade; other kinds rather irregular and comparatively tame. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 15c.@21c. for Western; 22c.@25c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fairly active request, with State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@13½c., chiefly at 12¾c.@13c. for fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 6c.@12½c.; Western product at from 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been selling rather slowly, within the range of from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted about steady at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb., on a dull market.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been quoted lower on a very moderate demand; 5,500 bags by the Centaur, sold part at $2 55, gold, 90 days. Other kinds quiet. Clover quoted about steady from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb. for common to choice; Rough Flax from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 50 and Calcutta Linseed at $2 55, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—The demand for all kinds has been quite moderate; prices have not varied materially; Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The inquiry has been mostly for job lots of the leading kinds, which have been held with firmness. We quote: Mace at $1 18@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Cassia at 26c.; Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11½c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very good demand, on refining account, at firm prices, with sales reported since our last, of 2,757 hhds. and 5,037 boxes, including 2,429 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba, (of which 1,307 hhds. were placed late yesterday,) at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 338 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@9c.; 4,805 boxes do., at 8¾c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8¾c.; 170 boxes Clayed Havana, at 8¼c.@8½c., and 72 boxes inferior do. at 7c. ₱ lb. Fair refining Cuba quoted firm at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in good request, with Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Crushed at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated, 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 8⅛c.@9⅜c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderately active demand at former figures; sales, 163,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅝c.@8 7-16c. for inferior to about prime, with choice quoted at 8½c. Stearine has been more active, and held with confidence; sales, 281 tierces, part to arrive, at 9⅜c.@9½c., the latter rate for choice Western; 30 hhds. strictly prime at 9¼c.; 3,000 lbs. choice City at 9½c., and 24 tcs. No. 1 at 8½c.

TEAS—The market has been comparatively quiet since our last, with prices quoted about as before. Holders of desirable goods are not very urgent in their offerings of stock. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after and quoted higher, with sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been moving slowly in all lines. The offerings of domestic stock have been very meagre, the addition of new clip thus far having been limited. Prices have been fairly supported, the leading holders evincing confidence as to values. The demand has been very moderate from all sources, and the bids have been running rather low in the local market. The light transactions reported embraced domestic Fleece at 43c.@50c.; Unwashed do. at 17c.@32c., chiefly at 28c.@32c.; Domestic Pulled at 42c.@48c.; Scoured at 60c.; Combing at 55c.@58c.; Oregon at 33c.@37c.; California Spring at 25c.@28c.; do. Fall at 18c.@22c.; Colorado at 24c. In foreign the dealings have been unimportant. The available supply has been liberal, and holders have been accommodating in their views. Buyers, however, have been unwilling to operate with freedom, and the purchases have been confined to small lots, within our range, the market showing weakness on most grades of imported stock. During the first half of the current year the imports of foreign Wool were up to 31,100 bales, and the tardy process of distribution, most of the time, left an unusually large accumulation of supplies in this market at the close of the half year, which has been against steadiness in values.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XXX Fleece..........................	42@56
No. 1 Fleece.............................	40@45
No. 2 Fleece.............................	38@43
Tub-washed Fleece........................	44@52
Texas coarse and extra fine..............	16@33
New Mexican Fleece.......................	16@26
California Spring Clip...................	18@33
California Fall Clip and Lambs...........	16@23
Extra Pulled.............................	40@48
Super Pulled.............................	40@46
No. 1 Pulled.............................	30@37
Montevideo...............................	20@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed...................	20@32
Cape.....................................	30@37
Combing Wool.............................	48@62½

FREIGHTS—Grain room was scarce and wanted; rates very well supported. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was in active request, in good part to arrive, at rather firmer and buoyant rates. Vessels for the Tobacco and Naval Store trades were in moderate demand at full figures. The offerings of Cheese were liberal for British ports, chiefly for Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, and quotations ruled strong....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last included, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 boxes Cheese at 75s. ₱ ton. Also a bark, 761 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 62s. 6d....For London, by sail, 150 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 75s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 241 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Bristol, by steam, 150 boxes Bacon at 60s.; 10,000 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, two Norwegian barks, 334 and 300 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 8s. 9d. and 6s. 9d., and 7s. and 9s.; a British brig, 257 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum reported, without reliable particulars; a bark, 518 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 67s. 6d., privilege extending to the Continent; a British bark, 465 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, two Italian barks, each about 550 tons, (to arrive,) hence, each with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 8s.; another, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do., next voyage, reported at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Belfast, an American bark, 317 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 755 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d.; an American ship, 824 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. trade do., on private terms; a British ship, 850 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and an Italian bark, 671 tons, hence, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bbls. dried Apples, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye, 375 bbls. Dried Apples, 250 bbls. Resin, 335 hhds. Tobacco, and 1,100 pkgs. merchandise at full market rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 463 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 8s.; another, 353 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., same rate; another, 319 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,000 bbls. do., same rate; an American brig, 396 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do. at 8s. 6d.; a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do. (a re-charter) at 8s. 6d.; an American brig, 243 tons, with about 1,700 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 8s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 394 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d.; another brig, 360 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, same rates....For Marseilles, an American brig, 410 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, or Naphtha, at 8s., or 9s....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, 502 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, a British brig, 446 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d., according to lay days; and an Austrian bark, 635 tons, with Tobacco, from City Point, at £2,150....The vessel mentioned yesterday for Odessa was an Italian bark, 459 tons, taking out equal to about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 50c., and 600 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bordeaux, an American bark, 449 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Provisions, on private terms....For Havana and back, an American bark, 531 tons, at $10 50....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 320 tons, at $7....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 200 tons, hence with a general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For Hampton Roads and orders, a ship, 1,307 tons, with Guano reported from Peru, at $18....Messrs. Hartshorne & King, proprietors of the *American Lloyd's Register*, have favored us with a copy of the June supplement to their standard work, giving the classification of shipping, foreign as well as domestic, based substantially on actual surveys.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,564 bbls.; Wheat, 114,810 bushels; Corn, 141,712 bushels; Oats, 96,700 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,700 bushels; Corn, 86,696 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Rye, 16,750 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 19,850 bushels; Corn, 55,113 bushels; Oats, 80,873 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat firmer; sales of 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 33; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 73; 7,300 bushels Green Bay Spring on private terms; quoted—Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 40; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 32@$1 33; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn firm and higher this forenoon, but a little weaker this afternoon; sales of 32,000 bushels Extra Choice at 47c.; 8,200 bushels No. 2 fresh Prime at 46½c.; 3,600 bushels No. 2 at 45c. Oats quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 38c.; 2,000 bushels do. at 38½c.; 700 bushels do. at 39c. Rye nominal at 72c.@73c. Barley steady; Canada, 95c.@98c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c. Barley-malt firm and higher; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 25; quoted: Prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25, Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 75. Wheat active and higher at opening; in fair demand but at lower rates at close; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 16@$1 16⅞, spot; closed at $1 16, spot; $1 17, seller July; $1 13¼, seller August; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 05¼; Rejected, 87½c.@88c. Corn active and higher, but irregular; No. 2 Mixed closed at 37c., spot; 37⅞c., seller July; 38⅞c.@39c., seller August; 40¾c., seller September; Rejected, 35c.@35½c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 29½c. for No. 2, cash; 29c.@29¼c., seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 60c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged, at 55c.@60c. for No. 2 Fall; 42c. for No. 3. Pork in fair demand and lower at $15 50@$15 60, cash; $15 75 seller August. Lard quiet; held higher at $8 10@$8 15, spot; sales at $8 25, seller August. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 7c., loose. Bacon steady; Hams in pickle sold at 12c.@12½c. for 16 and 15 lb. averages. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at 88½c. Freights firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.; Wheat to do., 6c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; Winter Superfine, $4@$4 50; Winter Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Winter Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6.75@$7 75; Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat firm but slow; sample lots of No. 3 Fall Red at $1 62½. Corn better; No. 2 Mixed, 35¾c.@37c. cash, 38c. July, 40c. August, 42c.@42½c. sacked. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 28¾c.@29c. cash and July; 29¼c. August, 36c.@38c. sacked. Barley and Rye—No market. Whisky dull at 88c. Pork firm at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats higher; loose Shoulders, up-country, 7c. Sides nominally 8¾c.@9c. Bacon firm but slow; Shoulders, 8c. at Columbus, Ind.; 8¼c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; 10¼c. August. Lard nominal. Hogs quiet at $3 80@$4 30. Cattle quiet; ranging at $3 50@$5 75 for fair to choice. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, and $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; round lots of Milwaukee Club held at $1 44; sales, 2 cars at $1 46, and 4,000 bushels on private terms. Corn quiet but firm; High Mixed, in car lots, held at 54c. Corn-meal sold at $1 15 for Bolted, and $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $20 for Shorts, $21 for Shipstuffs, and $22 for Middlings, per ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—73,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—9,500 bushels Wheat, 5,300 bushels Corn, and 2,831,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held at $35. Seeds quiet. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 12½@$6 62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8 25; High grades, $8 75@$9. Wheat in improved demand, but, with liberal receipts, prices weak; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 70@$1 78; White, $1 65@$1 85, the latter for fancy Jersey; sales 700 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 35; 15,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn firm; Yellow, 55½c.@56c.; Mixed Western, 53c.@56c.; Damaged, 30c.@48½c.; sales 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, for the last half of August, at 60c. Oats steady; White, 46c.@47c.; Mixed, 39c.@42c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Refined, 18½c.@18¼c. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, 92½c.

TOLEDO, July 9.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat advanced and in fair demand at $1 37½ for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 87½ for Extra White Michigan; $1 75 for No. 1 do.; $1 49@$1 49½ for Amber Michigan, spot; $1 48½@$1 49, seller July; $1 38¼, seller August; $1 56 for No. 1 Red; $1 46 for No. 2 Lake Shore Red; $1 35 for No. 3 Red. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 43½c.@44c. for High Mixed; 45c.@45½c., seller August; 46¾c., seller September; 44c. for Low Mixed, seller August; 49c. for White; 39½c. for no grade; 32c. for damaged. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 1; 35c. for No. 2; 35½c. for Michigan. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Extra Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat nominal. Other grains unchanged. Pork held at $16 50@$17, with sales at the outside figure, for cash. Bacon strong with an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., packed; sales, 150 casks of Clear Rib Sides at 10c.; 250 casks of Shoulders at 8c.; 50 casks, seller the 1st of August, at 10⅜c., in the interior of Indiana. Hams firm; plain, 13c.@13½c.; sugar-cured and fancy, 14¾c.@15¼c.; sales, 50 tcs. of sugar-cured at 14½c., cash; 150 tcs. of fancy at 15c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., loose; ¼c. higher packed; small orders ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 89c.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour steady and rather more doing, but prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged and steady. Corn scarce and wanted; Southern White, 85c.; do. Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western quiet, 58½c.@58¾c. Oats active and higher; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 50c.@53c. Rye dull at 70c.@75c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $16 50@$17. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Bacon in good demand; supply light; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter firm and scarce at 18c.@21c. Whisky dull and lower, 93c.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Wool market is well sustained under the liberal purchases of manufacturers, and prices firm. The new clip of Fleece Wool is being received in moderate quantities. There have been sales of Western Michigan, New-Hampshire, and Ohio Fleeces at 45c.@50c.; Unwashed Combing, 42c.@55c.; Spring California, 23c.@51c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 35c.@55c.; Unwashed Fleeces, 32½c.@37½c.; Scoured, 55c.@77c.; Tub, 52c.@54c., ₱ lb. In foreign Wool the demand is limited and transactions unimportant. Further shipments of Cape are about to be made to England, as it can be sold to better advantage there than in this market.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Flour dull; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $6@$6 50; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn quiet; Mixed, 56c.@57c.; White scarce and higher; asking 68c. in store. Oats dull at 40c.@41c. Bran dull at 65c. Hay dull; prime, $18@$22. Pork firm at $17 25. Dry-salted Meats scarce and higher; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c. Bacon active and scarce; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Hams, 15c.@16c. Lard—Refined, scarce; Tierce, 8¾c.; Keg, 10c. Sugar dull; fair, 8c.@8½c. Molasses—No movement. Whisky dull at 92c.@96c. Coffee, 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 126⅜; New-York Sight, ⅜ premiums. Gold, 115¼.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Flour firm at $6 75@$7. Wheat firm; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40@$1 43. Corn firm at 50c. Rye steady at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions firm and active. Pork firm; held at $17; offerings light. Lard quiet, but firm; held Steam at 8¼c.; offerings light; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats strong and active; Shoulders, 7¼c. bid; 7⅜c. asked; sales at interior points at 7¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Bacon in good demand and firm; Shoulders scarce; sales at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides held at 10c. Whisky firm at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 26 for No. 1; $1 19½ for No. 2, cash or seller July; $1 19, seller August. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29c. for No. 2. Corn active and higher; scarce and firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38c. Rye dull and nominal at 62½c. for No. 1. Barley advanced and in fair demand at 70c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 97,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 155,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 55; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 40. Corn quiet and weak at 45c.@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 41c. Petroleum quiet and weak.

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MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF JOSHUA L. O. L., NO. 11, are requested to meet in Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY, July 12, 1873, at 8:30 o'clock A. M. All sympathizers and friends of the order are cordially invited to attend. Members will please appear in regalia of the order.
H. MENAILLY, Secretary. JOHN T. SCOTT, W. M.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

District Attorney PHELPS has done quite enough to prove that the confidence which the public felt in him when he was elected, was not misplaced. Any one occupying his post who does his work faithfully will find that he holds no sinecure, and perhaps few men have worked harder during the last few months than Mr. PHELPS. It was no slight task to be called upon to conduct the prosecution of WALWORTH at a very short notice, and throughout that trial Mr. PHELPS showed great ability and discretion—avoiding controversies with the counsel on the other side, and endeavoring solely to obtain justice. Mr. O'CONOR had proved that there never was a case of parricide, that such a crime was impossible, and that consequently his client *must* be innocent—especially as the Persians had no law against parricide. Of course this argument seemed almost irresistible, but the plain common sense of the District Attorney was more than enough for it. Should Mr. PHELPS now indict JOHN A. HECKSCHER, coal-dealer, of No. 111 Broadway, and HENRY W. GRAY, of No. 26 Broad-street, the two fast young men who recently tried to obtain notoriety by fighting a mock duel, he will render a very substantial service to society—we do not mean that "society" to which the duelists belong, and of which Mr. BELMONT has the doubtful honor of being the founder. The whole town has been full of scandal for weeks past through the doings of this precious "society," and the Byronic code of morals as applied to other people's wives appears to be highly "fashionable." At any rate, the Belmont school must be made to understand that they will not be permitted to break the law with impunity, and we hope the District Attorney will find ways and means of teaching them this lesson.

In politics, as in most other things, it is generally thought quite sufficient to attack men, without dragging their wives and children into the dispute. The New-York *Tribune*, which sometimes says it is conducted upon very advanced principles, and has the advantage of the assistance of an itinerant lecturer on journalism, adopts a different course. During the last Presidential campaign, it admitted into its columns a very gross and cowardly attack upon the President's daughter, a young girl of seventeen or eighteen. It is constantly repeating this offense toward some of the people who are its pet animosities—an offense which would not be tolerated for a moment in any decent newspaper office. That the *Tribune* hates Mr. T. MURPHY, because Mr. MURPHY did much to ruin Mr. GREELEY'S political prospects, everybody knows. It therefore directs its agents to "go for" his children, and the children of his friends, whenever they can. The following is a sample from its columns of yesterday:

> "Secretary BELKNAP and a few of his immediate associates were really the only persons of distinction on the grand stand. JOHN HOEY, Jr., young THOMAS MURPHY, and two other nameless gentlemen, who accompanied Miss NELLIE GRANT, Miss MURPHY, and Miss WORTHINGTON, and who insisted on calling repeated attention to the horse whose rider was 'yaller all over,' (meaning DOSWELL'S *Orange* and orange jockey,) formed the group which attracted the most attention."

What harm have these young people done to any one that they should be dragged into a newspaper? Would it not satisfy all reasonable hatreds to call their parents scoundrels and thieves? Wives and children might surely be left out of our dirty political broils. As Miss NELLIE GRANT was not present at the races at all, the entire paragraph is probably a pure invention. The conduct of the *Tribune* is disgraceful to the whole Press; but the person who is responsible for it may, perhaps, satisfy his conscience by going about delivering a lecture, in which all journalists are recommended to behave themselves properly, and remember the honor of their "profession."

It appears that Mr. J. O. WHITEHOUSE, of Dutchess County, is "opposed to the corruption now prevailing in the Republican Party." This is very satisfactory news, especially as Mr. WHITEHOUSE is what they call a "Liberal Republican;" that is, a man who sells his principles to the Democrats in the hope of getting office. It happens, however, according to a local paper that the excellent Mr. WHITEHOUSE spent $200,000 on his election, and that he "distanced all precedent in wholesale corruption of the ballot-box." We cannot ascertain that Mr. WHITEHOUSE has made any reply to this charge. Thus we have a "Liberal Republican Reformer" publicly accused of having secured an election to Congress by means of bribery, and not daring to say a word. Would humbug be too strong a word to apply to WHITEHOUSE? If so, of course we will not use it.

A correspondent gives us to-day another illustration of Mr. VANDERBILT'S utter disregard of decency in his dealings with the public. The people whom he employs about his railroad and depots are generally the most uncivil to be found on any line in America—except, perhaps, on the road between Sandy Hook and Long Branch, which appears to be run by the worst rowdies of the streets. The depot at Forty-second-street is a fine building, but there is no such thing as civility to be got there. Our correspondent went to see a boy off by a train, and was not permitted to do it. Some "rough" compelled him to go back, and requested as a favor that his name might be reported. He doubtless expects, and with good reason, that VANDERBILT will give him a special reward for insulting the public. When murdering men on a railroad is treated as a good joke by Mr. VANDERBILT, it is not very likely that he will rebuke his servants for mere incivility. Like master like man, is an old proverb, and there seems no reason to doubt that JUDSON and VANDERBILT are well matched.

Erie is in the hands of honest men—so S. L. M. BARLOW assures the public. The question is, Is Mr. BARLOW a judge of honest men? How much money has he made honestly out of his connection with the Erie Road? And what proportion of this money properly belongs to the shareholders? If we knew the exact sum, and for what services it was paid, would Mr. BARLOW be pronounced an honest man by the impartial public? And is BISCHOFFSHEIM as honest as BARLOW, or more so—or what? We will pay Mr. BARLOW liberally to answer these questions in good faith.

In the classification of the members of Seventy published yesterday, the names of Mr. W. R. VERMILYE and Mr. JACOB VERMILYE were printed by mistake in italics, which caused these gentlemen to be ranked as Democrats. It is needless to say that neither Mr. JACOB nor Mr. WILLIAM R. VERMILYE are Democrats, but on the contrary good staunch Republicans, and the error arose solely from the carelessness of the reporter who drew up the article.

Constitutional reform has not yet taken any precise shape in New-Jersey, for the Commission to propose amendments, having had preliminary meetings only, has adjourned until the 22d inst. A disposition has been shown, however, to proceed with great care, and it is evident that no changes will be proposed which have not been carefully considered. There is, perhaps, no well-defined sentiment in the State upon the subjects which will come before the Commission, with the exception that there appears to be a general desire to prohibit special legislation, and to deprive the Legislature of the power of granting special franchises. Owing to the geographical position of the State, it is a great public highway, and its Legislature has been so beset by railroad interests, that this reform would put an end to a vast deal of corruption. If the Commission propose no other amendment than one which will secure this object, it will have done much for the welfare and good name of the State.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The prospect of getting at the whole truth concerning the Canadian Pacific Railroad scandal has become somewhat slim. This is partly due, it must be confessed, to the course which has been pursued by the opponents of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, who have seemed hitherto to favor a prompt and searching investigation. The facts of the controversy now raging in Canada can be stated in few words. In April last, Mr. HUNTINGTON charged on the floor of the House of Commons, and declared his ability to prove, that there had been a corrupt bargain between Sir HUGH ALLAN and the Ministers, in pursuance of which the former advanced large sums of money to aid the Government in a general election, in return for which the Ministers were to award him and his friends the contract for the construction of the Pacific Railroad. It was also charged that Sir HUGH ALLAN had entered into arrangements with United States capitalists in this matter, and that the Government was aware of this negotiation. A special committee was appointed to investigate these charges upon motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD himself, with power to send for persons and papers; and subsequently an act was passed authorizing the examination of witnesses under oath, which was afterward, however, disallowed by the Queen.

Thus far, upon the surface of the affair, there appeared a determination on all sides to get at all the facts, but when this special committee decided, last week, to adjourn until August, a furious storm of charges and counter-charges arose. On the one hand, it was alleged that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD had a majority of the committee, and had obtained this postponement to stifle the investigation, and the letters of Sir HUGH ALLAN were at once published to show the character of the evidence which had been refused official publicity. We have already referred to these letters, and they show clearly that there was corruption in obtaining a most valuable franchise; but Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD met the assaults of his enemies by acts which seemed to show that he had confidence in his ability to prove his innocence. His most important step was to issue a royal commission to the same gentlemen who had been named as the House Committee, authorizing them to examine witnesses under oath, which they could not do under the order of the House, and to report the testimony both to the Government and to the Speaker of the House of Commons. He also published a letter from the members of the committee, said to be in his interest, denying in the most emphatic terms that he or any member of the Government had in any way made any suggestion to them in relation to the inquiry.

As if to second his adroitness in helping himself, the opponents of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD have now gone to his assistance, and have themselves been guilty of the offense of hindering the investigation which had been charged upon him. Mr. EDWARD BLAKE and Mr. A. A. DORION, two members of the committee appointed by the House, who are said to be hostile to Sir JOHN, being named upon the commission, have declined to serve. In their letters to this effect, both lay much stress upon the fact that Sir JOHN had publicly declared that he could not expect fair play at their hands; but their reason for declining seems to be that an inquiry by a commission would be an investigation of the Government by the Government, as the members of the commission would be under the influence, if not the control, of the accused. It does not seem to have occurred to these gentlemen that if this could be the case while they were on the commission, they were impeaching themselves, and if it could not, then they were making it possible, by declining to serve, to leave Sir JOHN free to compose the entire commission of his own friends.

In all these facts, there is nothing very creditable to either party. The confidential letters of Sir HUGH ALLAN put the stamp of corruption upon the conduct of public affairs. This has been made even plainer by his affidavit, made after their publication, in which, although exculpating the Government and everybody else from any wrong-doing, he confesses his anxiety in regard to these letters, and the efforts he made to purchase them and thus prevent their publication. He thus declared that he knew the damaging character of this evidence, and, with these letters before the public, it is strange that there is not a united demand for a prompt and rigid investigation of the whole affair, no matter who may be hurt in the end. Instead of this, the partisans of the Government cry the thing down as a "great slander," and if its opponents have the desire, they do not appear to have the skill or nerve to compel that sort of inquiry which the public honor demands. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, it is true, in his official acts has seemed to court the fullest inquiry into his connection with the transaction, but these acts are not in entire harmony with the tone of the journals in the Government interest. On one side there seems to be a determination to use the affair to get political power, and on the other a wish in some way to ignore it, with the hope of keeping power. To trifle in this way with such a matter as this, is simply disgraceful. Sir HUGH ALLAN has declared that he paid $343,000 to obtain a public contract. Every resident in Canada having the prosperity of his country at heart, should make it his business to discover who got this money, and to drive from public life every one who shared in this corruption.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

The farmers in Illinois are getting a better defined idea of what they want from the railroad companies, and of how they may be able to get it. In a recent address by Mr. S. S. SMITH, the Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, an elaborate answer is made to the objection that the farmers have no well-ascertained aims. According to this authority, which is about as good as can be obtained at this stage of the movement, the farmers want the lowest freights consistent with a fair profit to the railroads on actual investments. The Secretary declares that they do not want the roads to carry their grain to market at a loss; that they understand that the railroads would not and could not do their work for them at a loss, and that any attempt to force such a state of things would bring embarrassment and disaster upon the farmers themselves. This is good sense. The Secretary may not fairly represent the mass of the farmers, who, from some indications, seem to take a view not so reasonable as this. But in the long run, the moderate view will prevail. We may fairly conclude that the farmers are bent simply on securing rates of freight which will give a fair profit on actual investments. They will not ask more; they will not, if they can help it, take less.

As to the means by which the farmers propose to reach this end, the Illinois Secretary speaks in general terms, but sufficiently plain. The principal instrumentality contemplated is political action. The farmers intend to separate themselves from existing parties in regard to all candidates who are likely to have any voice in the settlement of this question, and to support only those they believe will help them most. They do *not* propose to keep clear of politics. On the contrary, they avow their intention of using every political agency that shall be available from time to time.

If Mr. SMITH correctly report the sentiment of the Illinois farmers, they have proposed for themselves a task long neglected and of the greatest importance. But they are not to have an easy time of it. To reduce freights to rates that will yield a fair profit on actual investments, the first step will be to ascertain what the actual investments have been. No more complex undertaking was ever laid on the shoulders of any Government, and it may be doubted how far our system furnishes the means of thoroughly doing the work. What is to be done is to find out the secrets of scores of wealthy corporations, whose interest it is to keep those secrets closely, and who have all the means for doing so in their possession. Would it be easy to ascertain to-day how much capital actually paid in is represented by the stocks and bonds of the Erie Railway? Would it be easy to get at the same facts regarding the Hudson River and Central Railroads? In the case of the Western roads, the difficulties would not be lessened by the fact that the owners are nearly all eastern and foreign capitalists The great Illinois Central, for instance, which has done so much toward building up the State, is owned partly in Holland and largely in England; the Rock Island is owned mostly in this City; the Burlington and Quincy is owned principally in New-England.

Yet if the farmers are in earnest, and remain so, there is no power which can finally withstand them. If they are united by common interests, and have the patience and resolution to pursue their common interests in spite of checks and reverses, they will gain their point. Of course, they will meet many obstacles, and face many dangers. The railroads will fight them with money, in the courts, in the Legislatures, and at the polls. They will try to betray them in the caucus and in the nominating convention. They will buy their leaders, or furnish pretended leaders in pay of the roads. They will wage a steady, vigilant, and relenting conflict with any party that professes to want to squeeze the water out of their stocks, and they will stop at nothing likely to advance their ends. Yet if the railways are really oppressing the farmers, the farmers are sure, sooner or later, to throw off the yoke; and if there is no easier or shorter way of accomplishing that result, they will do it by political action. It will be a tedious task, but it will surely be finished.

POST-OFFICE REFORM.

It is some consolation to find that we have got a man of decided executive ability at the head of the New-York Post-office. Public patience has been tried for years by the slowness and uncertainty in the mail service of this City. The region above Thirty-fourth-street has, heretofore, been for all purposes of epistolary communication from the section below it, another and distant city. To send a letter up-town and get an answer on the same day, has been set down among the dim possibilities of the future. People have waited for that distant day with the same lack of faith which characterizes their expectation of getting from the City Hall to High Bridge in half an hour. But, in spite of the very trifling installment of quick transit which we enjoy, Postmaster JAMES has resolved to accomplish the feat of having ten deliveries a day—double the existing number—in the upper section of the city. By this means the Post-office will be made the vehicle of inter-municipal correspondence to an extent which it would not become in ten years under the present system. People who wanted their letters to local correspondents answered on the same day, have heretofore employed special messengers. From this there has resulted a loss of revenue to the Post-office, and a needless expense to the public. In respect of its postal facilities, New-York has notoriously lagged behind all European capitals of anything like corresponding size. Whatever energy and fertility of resource can do to wipe out this disgrace, Postmaster JAMES seems determined to do. The authorities at Washington are evidently disposed to cordially second his exertions, so that there is really a fair prospect of New-York Post-office management becoming what it ought to be—a model to the continent.

A reform so simple as the receiving and making up of supplemental foreign mails at the General Office, will involve a very material saving of time, which is money, to the business community. When our new Postmaster begins his administration in this intelligent and energetic way, it is not too much to assume that other salutary reforms may be expected to follow those now in progress. Mr. JAMES is certain to secure the cordial appreciation of the public for the course he has entered on. He ought to be equally sure of engaging their co-operation in effecting a rapid delivery of mail matter. Were private letter-boxes much more numerous than they are, the postman's progress along a street would bear less resemblance than it does to that of a bill collector, and there would be a great saving of both time and temper to all the parties concerned. Post-office reform can never be carried to its highest attainable point unless the public who are to be served do all in their power to make that service easy and expeditious.

FRENCH TROUBLES.

Those ripples of disagreement between the civil and military elements in France, which have so often before been the precursors of a storm, are beginning to show themselves. On June 23, and during the week that followed, the Assembly was hard at work arguing the question of the right of civilians to wear the Order of the Legion of Honor. The original institution of the Order limited its bestowal to reward for military service, but afterward diplomatic distinction was similarly recognized, and at last even prosperous traders have in some cases worn the ribbon. Of course, the decoration has become less coveted in proportion to the indiscriminate manner in which it has been conferred. After NAPOLEON fell this fact received attention in the restriction of former usages, and an act was passed reserving the Order for the future exclusively for military men. But it is now proposed again to change the rule and return to the wider dispensation in vogue before. Hence the discussion in the Assembly, which has been characterized by considerable acrimony, especially during a personal argument between MM. GAMBETTA and LORGERIL.

Another incident provocative of dissension, but this time on religious grounds, has consisted in an order issued by the Prefect of the Rhone, M. DUCROS, to the effect that all civil interments shall hereafter take place at 6 o'clock in the morning. The ostensible intent of this is to avoid the probability of popular manifestations which, it is said, such ceremonies give rise to when held at the usual hours, especially during the continuance of the present excited state of political and religious feeling at Lyons.

But a deeper purpose is found in the order, which is that of making a distinction between those who are buried with a religious ceremony and those buried without it—the restriction applying in the latter cases. Now, it is held that the Prefect has only police authority in regard to funerals and cemeteries, and that, except to preserve order, any interference on his part is purely arbitrary. On the other hand, it is claimed, in his behalf, that a precedent exists, more than 200 years old, in what is known as "Regulation 2, of April, 1666." The order is fiercely resented by the Radicals and their friends, and upheld by the Catholics. In the debate of the Assembly it was apparent that free-thinkers in general were inimical to the order, although it was also opposed by so eminent a churchman as M. DE PRESSENSE. The practical result of the debate was, however, to leave the order of M. DUCROS untouched.

Pending previous argument on the need for or defensibility of the measure, and before the regular debate in the National Assembly, which took place on the 25th ult., there arose a practical occasion for disagreement, which was hotly employed. On Saturday, the 21st, at Versailles, M. BROUSSES, a Deputy, was buried. By established usage, a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry should have attended the funeral. It was, however, ascertained that no priest or minister of religion was to be present, and the order for the attendance of the military was withdrawn. On this the Deputies from the Conservative benches absented themselves from the deputation of members, and the affair has consequently created great scandal. The fact that just about the same time 300 members went in a body to Paray-le-Monial to do homage to the "Sacred Heart," said to have revealed itself to a young woman some time last century, and lately revived as a miraculous sensation of the first water, has added to the current religious and political commotion.

Perhaps the government of Marshal MACMAHON is destined for a longer tenure than its foes have assigned it. So far it has certainly succeeded in arraying against itself a sharply-defined opposition, the components of which show much more likelihood of solidifying than of disintegrating. There are two possibilities of revolutionary discord in France just now, that are in some degree independent of the rival claims of dynasties and the contending advocates of governmental forms; and perhaps to military or religious zeal the next change made at Versailles may be due in a greater measure than to partisanship of either of the royal houses, or of either representative of the house of BONAPARTE.

WRITING—BY THE CARD.

"The art of letter-writing" used to stand high on the list of genteel accomplishments with the last generation. Not only were its rules strictly laid down, and models prepared for the use of youth, but manuals were published giving specimens of forms fit for all correspondence.

This was done, too, in shape and form which set at defiance the axiom of the elder Weller. The letters of our forefathers were lengthy in proportion to the estimation in which the correspondent was held. Take any of the famous models of style and this will be evident, and the cynical Frenchman's definition of language, as invented to conceal thought, finds its verification in those stilted productions. Nobody, nowadays, would venture to write in the style of Lord CHESTERFIELD or Mme. DE SEVIGNE, either to man or woman. The shape of the letter, also, even down to our own day, partook of the formality of its contents. At an early period of its history, the letter was a ponderous "missive," as its name imports—a bulky parcel, sent by a special messenger, who was ordered on the back thereof to run, ride, and deliver it to the party to whom it was addressed. It was a privileged communication, employed only by the rich and great, and which the common people were not expected to use. The introduction of a government postal system was the first blow at the aristocracy of letter-writing, making that universal which was before special.

But this was only the first step in that direction. The ordinary letter, sealed with its red wafer, and into which the prying eyes of the village postmistress so often peeped, was soon superseded by the envelope, which secured the inviolability of the contents from all eyes but those for which they were intended. When that stage was reached, perfection seemed attained. But progress, which spares no old institution, has wrought the same change in letter-writing as in locomotion, making both much faster, and changing the vehicle. The telegraph first introduced an innovation as to form and style, for since that invention the style of letter-writing has insensibly changed, accommodating itself to the expression of the most meaning in the fewest words. The lover now writes as curtly and succinctly to his lady-love as though he were sending an order by telegraph to buy so many hundred shares of Erie or bales of cotton. Flights of fancy and flowers of speech no longer flourish in that barren field. The telegram has triumphed over the letter, and cipher hides the meaning of the private communication. Yet in all these shapes of letter-writing referred to, the element of privacy was preserved. None but writer and correspondent were allowed to see or understand the contents of the communication.

But now a startling stride has been taken in the opposite direction. The public, like the chorus on the old Greek stage, is taken into the confidence of writers, and the postal card is open to the inspection of all curious eyes. All that run may read it if leisure and opportunity serve. On its open face you may descry the name of the person to whom it is addressed. On its narrow back you may plainly see its contents. The faster people who will succeed our fast generation, will doubtless devise something still more convenient. Yet there are serious inconveniences incidental to this mode of correspondence. Consider how very embarrassing it might prove to all not fortunate enough to enjoy the safe privacy of private residences. Publicity of course cannot be given to sentimental correspondence, which will shun the card. But not to mention the post-man and hotel clerk, who are respectively too busy or too lordly to peruse these cards, what privacy will there now be for the inmates of boarding-houses, so large a class of all American communities? How will the feelings and the credit of the boarder be damaged by finding on his plate the dunning letters thus openly sent, and which cannot escape the vigilant eye of his landlady, to whom he is in arrears. Fancy the thousand and one revelations these cards may make, innocent as they look, and then say if we have not some show of reason in mourning the flight of their more decorous and discreet, if more expensive, predecessors.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

A case came up in a Brooklyn court the other day, which deserves attention for its indication of the loose manner in which the marriage ceremony is often performed by authorized persons. The plaintiff, described as a good-looking girl of sixteen, sued for a divorce on the ground of non-consent and improper influence. She had been married to the defendant at a christening, where she partook of the flowing bowl more freely than a discreet maiden would, and had then gone to her own home quite unconscious of her changed estate. Her first intimation of it was on calling upon one of her neighbors, a cigar-seller, the next morning, for a little bill, which he declined to pay, on the ground that he was her husband. The dismayed and bewildered fair one promptly repudiated the alliance, and on representing her woes to the proper tribunal, was freed from her hateful bondage.

On the trial it was shown that the marriage was celebrated by the clergyman who performed the christening, and that previous to it the unconscious bride had drank several glasses of Rhine wine. It was put in evidence, moreover, that she had said nothing in reply to the minister's questions. The latter must have seen her condition; he could not have failed to notice her extreme youth, while if nothing else her silence should have awakened his suspicions. Yet, in spite of all, this minister of the Gospel found no impropriety in marrying a half-intoxicated girl to a man whom he had no evidence to show she was willing to accept for her husband. It is to be regretted that the court had no opportunity—the case being heard before a referee—of publicly rebuking this most unclerical and indecent conduct.

At the same time, the inquiry is forced on us, how often is this important function of the ministry discharged with equal recklessness? It is only a few months since a New-York clergyman, with apparently as little investigation, married a young couple who came to his house late at night under circumstances every way provocative of suspicion, and of whom the bridegroom had just robbed his employers, and the bride was eloping from her parents. The statute requires that the officiating clergyman or magistrate shall, before solemnizing any marriage, satisfy himself of the identity, age, and general capability of the contracting parties. It would be more complete, perhaps, if it also exacted an inspection of the marriage license. How many clergymen make it a rule to ascertain these particulars or to keep the register of them, also enjoined by law?

It would be well if our regulations in regard to marriage were a little stricter and more conscientiously enforced. It is impossible to regard with equanimity a laxity which tends to weaken the very basis of social morality. That ruling of one or two of our courts which threatened to introduce into our matrimonial legislation the corrupting looseness of the Scotch system, and to make marriage and concubinage one, is not, we are happy to believe, likely to obtain permanent foothold or acceptance. So long as we make some sort of ceremony necessary to this most solemn and momentous of human contracts, it is as well that it should be carried out in a lawful and decorous fashion.

LITTLE FALLS.

A BREAK ON THE PLACID MOHAWK RIVER —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE FALLS, Tuesday, July 8, 1873.

The scenery of the Mohawk River is generally of that character which is best described by the word pastoral. A quiet stream meanders through fat meadows, where the cattle graze in various attitudes of high contentment. Some crop the thick, juicy herbage, taking along with the grass unnumbered wild strawberries and an occasional ox-eyed daisy; some, lying down, chew the cud with that placidity peculiar to ruminants; others of a higher, more awakened strain of intellect solemnly contemplate, with fixed, round eyes, the bulrushes that fringe the river's brink, and the envious frogs blowing themselves out in fruitless emulation. Beyond lie fields of bearded grain already whitening for the coming harvest. The clouds float overhead, and send long shadows across the breadths of wheat and rye and tasseled oats. And the sportive zephyrs play fitfully with the stalks, making them bow their heads with rustlings, and moaning gentle plaints. As the winds play over them one might also imagine that the fields were in motion, moving to some distant point in emulation of Birnam Wood that came to Dunsinane. But 'tis only the tricksy sporting of the zephyrs—infant winds that travel about as fast and as far as the birdlings that the mother compels out of the comfortable nest that they may learn to fly. Beyond the waving grain lie patches of dark, dim woods, whose gloomy contrast sets forth in fairer showing all the brightness and the sunshine, and the promising of plenty, displayed by the fair fields and meadows. And the Mohawk, contemplating these things with a pleased and placid eye, murmurs a low monotone of love and happiness to which the sighing bulrushes bear a faint refrain.

But there is a spot along the banks of the Mohawk where this pastoral idyl is interrupted, and where the wild and savagely beautiful region of the Adirondacks has made a sudden irruption into the smiling scene. This one point is at Little Falls. Here the gentle Mohawk is most ungently treated. The earth wave that brought the limestone rocks across her path compels her to descend with unaccustomed velocity—not so great, however, as to produce anything like a cataract or a cascade. But she is too meek of spirit for a prolonged contest with the stubborn spurs of the Adirondacks that by some convulsion have been shot out here. And rather than cut her way through them, as a stream of spirit would have done—as witness the Kanata at Trenton Falls—she preferred to glide over them where she could, and to go round them where she could not, and to get through her five miles of rough traveling with as little noise and fuss as possible. The consequence is that there are no falls at this place worthy of contemplation; but as the descent is considerable, there is splendid water-power, which is wonderfully utilized, and which, indeed, has entirely built up the town. Perhaps if the Mohawk could have realized how man would deal with her pure waters—through what dark chambers and odious flumes and over what cruel dams she would be driven—she would have plucked up courage and cut away at the rocks, and tried to create fierce waterfalls that should be too rough for mills and such other cruel inventions for the torturing of streams. As it is, Little Falls has a population of 7,000 souls, the greater part of whom are engaged in the cotton-mills, or the woolen-mills, or the Warrin Agricultural Implement Factory, or the paper-mills, or the starch factories, or any other of the industries carried on by the power of falling water. As the town was built up entirely by the water-power of the stream, so it clings pretty closely to it and to the Erie Canal, which runs here side by side with the river. But its path was blasted out through the rocks by the cunning of man's brain, and the fall of the ground has been overcome by three broad locks. On the side where is the canal a short range of perpendicular limestone hills rises to a height of many hundred feet, in singular contradiction to the character of the landscape east and west of it. This mass of rocks, which is in reality an isolated wave of Adirondack parentage, commences a little below the first troubled activity of the stream, and extends for about three miles, rising everywhere with grand picturesque abruptness from the side of the canal. In many parts it is too steep for vegetation, and stands out gaunt and bare in the sunlight, showing its stratification, that looks like a giant stairway. At other points it is less steep, and is crowned from half way up to the summit with a dense mass of foliage, through which the dark forms of evergreens and the silvery trunks of poplar mark themselves distinctly. The most western part of these hills is one of the lions of the town, and is called the Rollway—I presume in allusion to the circuitous road that has been cut along its sides. The young people prefer making short cuts at places where it is not too precipitous, not only for the pleasure of climbing—though that is inherent in the Anglo-American blood—but also to pick the strawberries which grow in profusion under the dusky shadows of the pines and cedars. Nor are these the only prize for the daring ones who leave the trodden paths, for there are beautiful blue hare-bells, with calyxes like veritable bells, and with stalks so frail and bending that in some parts of the world these flowers are called hair-bells, as if the lonely blossoms were supported by a hair. There are also one-berries, the flower of which is like a miniature jessamine, being white, and star-shaped and exquisitely fragrant. It is pleasant to be in such places in the hot Summertide to gather sweet berries and fair blooms, and to satiate one's self with the strong odor of the pines. Especially pleasant is it when one climbs in company with some fair spirit who is learned in the lore of the woods, and knows ferns and things by their country names, and not by the book Latin of the ologies. One comes at length to the summit, which is graced with a solitary barn for the garnering of hay, if one might judge. From this point the view takes in a wide western panorama, showing the sleek fields and pastures that lie along the Mohawk before it is vexed and troubled and forced into brawling with bowlders and intrusive ledges of limestone. On one side of the river is the canal; on the other the New-York Central. The former is studded with slow-going barges that, from this height, seem stationary. Along the line of the latter the trains come and go very frequently, creeping on, apparently, though in reality they are dashing along at a fine rate. No doubt if these were the old days, when files had language and could answer adders, the locomotive would upbraid the barge and, screaming through its whistle, would say, "Slow thing, that sleeps along thy path. Art not ashamed of thy pace? Be brisk, and rush along like me." And the barges would weep, but the canal would comfort them, and say, "My children, we carry more than these fritterers, with all their steaming airs and screaming, and we at least do not contaminate the air with odious vapors. Faugh! that locomotive's breath is so bad it makes me shudder." Then the barges would be comforted, and would float on placidly obedient to the impulses of the mules tugging at the rope and dreaming of oats and rest.

This view one gets looking westward. Looking northward, one sees the town lying along the course of the Mohawk, with all its limestone factories huddled together. On that side the ground rises upward in a succession of stairs, the limestone rocks showing bare in many places. The ascent is not abrupt here, except in a few places, and the houses are scattered as with a free hand over the sides of the hill that gradually rises and rises until it terminates in a forest-crowned summit. This is Burwell Hill, and here Mr. Burwell has established a public pleasance called Moreland Park, where it is the delight of the factory lads and lasses to roam on Sundays and holidays. There are swings and dancing platforms and rustic seats, and all that the visitor of a park can desire. Above all there is a fine view of the Mohawk, looking to the eastward, and here one can discern the rocky ledges that rise in every direction in the eastern part of the town. The houses are built upon them and beside them. Cellars are excavated in them. The pathway is of solid rock. The railway is cut out through solid rock; so is the canal bed; so is the tow-path, which being the only smooth road in the immediate vicinity has become the favorite drive. From this point, also, one has an excellent view of the town, and also of the factory-covered long tongue of land between the river and the canal. This is about the rockiest part of all, and here the houses are positively separated by piles of rock. Seeing this part, one comprehends why the inhabitants chose the name of Rockton. They were dissatisfied with Little Falls, because travelers invariably asked them where the falls were, and they were ashamed to show three little tumbles, the greatest not being more than three feet. It became a torture to the sensitive Littlefallians to hear the name of their town mentioned, and they petitioned to have the name changed to Rockton, which was done accordingly. But the people of the surrounding country would not indorse the change, and so, against their wills, they repetitioned to have the old name restored. Both names are singularly appropriate—Rockton, since it is the rockiest place in the world; and Little Falls, because the falls are little with a vengeance.

Close to Burwell's Park is Burwell's residence, which stands isolated and lonely on the verge of the hill's summit. He used to live down in the town, and was the rising man of the place. But he lost his young wife, whom he worshiped. Friends, seeing that his deep grief was not assuaged by time, remonstrated with him, and used the usual commonplace efforts at consolation and philosophy. "Bah," he would say, "look in that slipper-case; there are two of her little slippers; her old, half-worn little slippers. They are more than all your philosophizing, which sounds like the murmuring babbling talk of an idiot in my ears; whereas, when I touch one of those slippers, I go crazy at the thought of my loss. Tell me we shall meet in heaven! It may be so, but I want her here on earth with me." And then he would politely show his friends the door, and beg them not to come again. This was exceedingly rude, and was exceedingly distasteful to them, especially those who had marriageable daughters; but they persevered in their consolations until Mr. Burwell built a house for himself high up on the hill, and would see no one. The town progressed, and increased and multiplied. Factories were added to factories, and it became the centre of the cheese and dairy business, which is the great feature of the lands along the Mohawk and its tributaries. Gradually the houses began to creep up the hill, until one fine morning somebody said to Mr. Burwell, working in his garden, "Hallo, neighbor." He fled indoors, and was not seen again until discovered with a body of workmen surveying the excavation for a new house, far, far up the hill, and close to the summit. Here he built him another home, and here he carried his melancholy memories of past happiness, and his dislike of society. Here, too, he planned Moreland Park, and here he hopes to die lonely and unseen, as he has lived. Surely, surely, we must meet our loved ones in heaven, if only to right the wrongs and heal the wounds made here on earth.

There was originally a good sprinkling of Dutch in this community, but it has long since been worn out. Occasionally a name comes up which is unmistakably Dutch, but when you see the man he is unmistakably American. The foreigners who settled along the Mohawk have been completely assimilated. Neither is there in the buildings any trace of old Dutch architecture. There are many fine villas, some of them forty and fifty years old, but when I inquired for some old Dutch place I was shown a wooden structure which had been repaired so often that its appearance was quite modern, reminding one of the jack-knife that had been mended until there wasn't a particle of the original jack-knife left in it. After one has seen the rocks and the points of view I have described there is but one more sight to be seen in the place, and that is the cheese market. This is held in the open air at the junction of the principal cross street with the main street of the town. Hundreds of farmers come in their buggies, and quite an animated scene ensues. Monday is the day, and in consequence of the close vicinity of two excellent liquor saloons, it is astonishing what a number of calls the doctor has to make on Tuesday. This may be an error; but certainly, the principal doctor of the place, who very amiably drove me all round told me that he was always very busy of a Tuesday. GAR.

THE IMMACULATE REFORMERS.

From the Fishkill Journal.

There was a Liberal Republican conference at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, on the 26th ult. We find the following in regard to the representative reformer of Dutchess County:

> "Hon. J. O. Whitehouse, M. C., from the Dutchess District, was in favor of holding out the olive branch to all who are opposed to the corruption now prevailing in the Republican Party."

Mr. Whitehouse's paper in Poughkeepsie, which he purchased last Fall with its editor, in commenting on the above, says of Mr. Whitehouse:

> "In his advocacy of the policy 'of holding out the olive branch to all who are opposed to the corruption now prevailing in the Republican Party,' he alluded to the fact that he owed his election to Congress to the harmony existing in his district among all those opposed to corruption, by whatever party name they had been previously called, and to the entire good faith which had then, and still does actuate the men who last Fall joined hands against mal-administration of public affairs. His argument was, that because this policy had worked so well here, it was worth careful consideration—whether it was not also the only true policy for the whole State."

Indeed! "He owed his election to the harmony existing among those opposed to corruption," did he! Say rather that he owed his election to those whom he bought with the $200,000 which he spent. The above extract is the refinement of that which is expressively called "cheek." For the man who distanced all precedent in wholesale corruption of the ballot-box to say that he owed his election to "harmony among those who opposed corruption," is the most brazen assumption of virtue by the chief of corruptionists that we have seen in the history of our politics.

And Mr. Whitehouse thinks, because his policy has worked so well here, it is worthy of consideration whether it is not the true policy for the whole State. Read that over again and see what we are to expect from the "reformers." To adopt Mr. Whitehouse's "policy" would be to corrupt the ballot-box by expending in bribery $200,000 in each Congressional District. This for the whole State would amount to about six and a quarter millions dollars to be spent in bribery in the interest of "reform." The Lord deliver us from the clutches of the so-called "reformers" in general, and from Mr. Whitehouse's beneficent "policy" in particular.

THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN.

It is said to be the intention of some members of the Board of Aldermen to move, at their next meeting, that Mayor Havemeyer's communication respecting their inaction on his nominations for police justiceships, be returned to him, and that all references to the same be erased from the minutes. One Alderman said, yesterday, that the communication was "offensive to the dignity of the board."

THE STORY OF A PLEASURE TRIP TO LONG BRANCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have you ever made a pleasure trip to Long Branch? Not as the guest of any of the proprietors of "cottages," built on the palatial plan, but as an excursionist? If you never have tried it, and I know a great many of your readers have not, it may instruct, if not amuse you, to know what it really is.

For several weeks preceding "the glorious Fourth," our little household was excited over the prospect of this pleasure trip. The household referred to is composed of the present writer, his wife, and the baby, really a remarkable child, aged three years. Several friends also decided to join the party. The "glorious day" was preceded by a day not so glorious; in fact, it "rained pitchforks" all the afternoon, when our little party wended its way to the Murray-street wharf to the steamer. As she had not yet arrived, we waited for her on a dock, which combines the maximum of dirt with the minimum of convenience, crowded with boxes, baggage, wagons, and men, women, and children, at the risk of life or limb, trying to reach the landing. Resigning ourselves to fate, we all sat in a melancholy frame of mind on some wet planks, awaiting the trunks which the delusive Dodd's Express had promised to deliver hours before, and our faith was rewarded at last by the simultaneous apparition in different directions of Dodd's wagon and the steamer. Of the struggle that ensued to retain possession of wife and child and regain what literally seemed my "moveables," I shall say little. But it will ever recur to my memory when another pleasure trip is proposed.

Having to choose between losing my family or my baggage, I was compelled to leave the latter to Dodd and destiny, with misgivings afterward fully verified. We did not go on board the steamer, but were forcibly propelled in the midst of a crowd of other pleasure seekers, whose boots were the heaviest and elbows the sharpest it has ever been my lot to encounter. The wife of my bosom was torn away from my supporting arm, and I secured the baby with a desperate clutch. Then, compressed into about half my usual bulk, I was borne irresistibly onward, and found myself on board the steamer. There our party slowly drifted together, everybody looking crushed, cross, and battered, and the wails of children, audible over all the boat, added to the solemnity of the occasion. This was all the music we had on our boat. We were told there was a band on the other one; but that did not help us much. I doubt, however, whether in our frame of mind, the "music of the spheres" would have "soothed our savage breasts." It still rained heavily, a drenching down-pour which made awnings a mockery and umbrellas a delusion and a snare to all who had to stay outside. We tried to see the scenery, but the sheet of rain obstructed the view, and threw a damp over our spirits. Huddled together like a flock of sheep, with only standing room for most of us, we enjoyed an hour and a half of this kind of pleasure, until the glad tidings came that we had reached the cars. The moment the boat touched the shore, there was a stampede, and a mad race along a dark, narrow passage-way to secure seats in the cars. Seeing a line of them drawn up, we made for them, but were repulsed. They were not the cars for Long Branch. That train had not arrived, and for a long hour we vainly awaited its arrival. When it did come, as a matter of course the accommodation was amply insufficient for the passengers, leaving everything in the way of comfort to be desired. If there was any head to superintend, it was not visible, which, perhaps, was prudent, since some exasperated pleasure-seeker might have hit it, had he seen it. As it was, we were all left to shift for ourselves, and, packed like sardines in a case, were off at last.

After being well shaken on the ricketty contrivance, by courtesy called a railway, and stopping at several way-stations, we did finally arrive at Long Branch two hours after we were due.

As, like John Gilpin,

"Although on pleasure we were bent,
We had a frugal mind,"

—we had arranged with the proprietor of a cottage to take rooms, said cottage being represented to us as combining the picturesque with the comfortable and the cheap. But evidently the detention of the train had inspired our host with the idea that we were not coming, for neither was he there to meet us, nor any guide to show us the way. So, wet and weary as we were, we got into an omnibus and set out on a voyage of discovery to find our haven of rest. The omnibus set us down at the corner of a muddy lane, and after much misdirection and floundering through the mud we did find the cottage, which proved as great a disappointment as the others. It was very small, not at all picturesque, and so remote from the beach that we could see the sea as well from our New-York residence as from there. Moreover, more people were visible already on its small piazza than we thought the house could hold. But the thought of supper cheered us, so we knocked and entered. Visible embarrassment on the part of our host when inquiries as to supper were made. Supper had been over more than an hour, and the sea breeze had given such appetites to his other lodgers that they had swept the platters clean. Always difficult at Long Branch to secure supplies, which are gobbled up by the great hotels, at that hour it was impossible. Too tired and dispirited to sally forth again, we submitted to our fate, and prepared to go supperless to bed. But here a new embarrassment arose. The space was limited and our numbers considerable. How were we to be stowed away? After much manœuvring and the conversion of every spare inch of space into a sleeping place, and the separation of man and wife, that several ladies might occupy, conjointly, one room, and several men another, we were all shaken down and crept to our respective beds, remembering Sam Weller's suggestion of "making a four-poster" by sleeping under the piano. I tried that experiment. How all the people in that cottage were stowed away that night is to me a mystery and a marvel, yet the feat was accomplished; thanks to one of the cheeriest, most energetic and inventive little women, and the wife of our host, who possessed that rare faculty of persuading people they were very comfortable, when they were very much the reverse. Yet nobody was missing next morning, so everybody must have survived the night.

At the first peep of dawn I awoke with a start, and could have sworn I was still in New-York, whose noises I had fled to Long Branch to avoid, for there, like a pursuing fate, which would not be evaded, sounded in my ears the inevitable report of fire-arms, followed by the more continuous discharge of fire-crackers. Pop, bang, off they went, and continued in irregular explosions every time I dozed off, until finding the struggle useless I arose, dressed, and carefully stepping over the prostrate forms strewed over the floor as on a battle-field, sallied forth to take my first look at Long Branch. There is one thing at Long Branch which does not disappoint you—the climate. The early morning is delicious. Health and healing are on its wings. The cool, fresh sea air invigorates both body and mind. An hour's stroll on the smooth beach, with a dip into the sea, is worth all the tonics to be found at the pharmacies.

But I shall not attempt to describe Long Branch, which has already been so often done. I shall stick to my pleasure trip. Our next pleasure that morning, on the arrival of Dodd's man, was the discovery that the trunk containing all baby's clothing, most of it the work of my wife's own hands, was missing. The calmness with which the baggage mislayer received the dreadful tidings proved he was not unaccustomed to such casualties. He replied to the agonized expostulations of my better half that he "reckoned it would turn up some time," promised to inquire about it, and dismissed the matter from his manly mind. My wife's despair may be appreciated by all fond mothers. Her pleasure was effectually destroyed, and there was no remedy but my return to the City to try and trace the missing trunk. I came back and spent several hours on the mission, which resulted only in the promise that the missing trunk should be looked up. It was evening when I returned to Long Branch with another crowd, but without the trunk, and I found my better half still disconsolate, mourning like Rachel, while the boys in and about the cottage were celebrating the Fourth by firing off a small cannon and all other kinds of explosives from the back porch, thus illustrating the superior quietness of the country over the city. As the night fell fire-works blazed forth in all directions, and as we drove in our omnibus down the road to the West End Hotel where there was a hop and a well-dressed crowd assembled, the smell of sulphur was almost stifling. In these two points—the noise and the fire-works—Long Branch probably excelled New-York on that day. The scene at the hotel was a very gay one, and a large New-York representation were there, the races having brought down a great many of our best known sporting men.

On the beach at Long Branch we saw very few persons. The sea seemed deserted for the shore, and though there was much "heavy wet," it was taken internally. The missing trunk did turn up next morning, and our serenity was restored. We were reminded of that old farce of "Box and Cox" by the contrivances of our cottage, for the rooms there seemed to have been allotted in much the same way as in that humorous performance. People who are very particular, and not disposed to rough it, had better not venture on pleasure trips to Long Branch, especially on the Fourth of July. Some poet has said that pleasure is a very pleasant thing. Sometimes it may be, but not always. But when he wrote that, he probably never had been one of a pleasure party to Long Branch on the Fourth of July, or he might have changed his opinion. Yours,

SAM SMITH.

THE BETTING AT LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—Great interest is manifested in the races to-morrow. The pool-room is uncomfortably crowded, and the betting from the commencement has been strong. Large crowds of people came from New-York and Philadelphia in the last boats and trains, and the hotels are full to repletion. Before the pool-selling began, Dr. Underwood announced that Preakness would not start, which caused great disappointment, as several heavy bets had been made between True Blue and Preakness. The first race to receive attention was the July Stakes, for two-year olds, and the figures are as below given:

Belmont	$675	$700	$500
Morris	450	500	330
Lorillard	400	225	200
Crouse	315	165	175
Chamberlin	115	100	205
Ayres	75		
McGrath	75		
Coffee	90	Field. 265	200
Lewis & Co.	80		
Total	$2,275	$1,955	$1,610

CONSOLATION PURSE.

Nevada	$680	$650
Minnie W.	400	275
Coffee	95	100
Valley Brook	75	85
Total	$1,250	$1,010

No pools were sold on the grand sweepstakes, four mile heats.

It appears that after the race on Tuesday Mr. Chamberlin bet $5,000 with Col. Saunders that True Blue would beat Preakness in the grand sweepstakes to-morrow. The last-named horse is not in as good condition, it is rumored, as Mr. Sanford, his owner, could desire, hence his announcement of withdrawal this evening. Of course, the horse being out of the race, Chamberlin's bet with Saunders is off, but as the former gentleman states, it may be renewed if Preakness' owner can be induced to change his mind and start him to-morrow. Meanwhile, pending the final decision, Mr. Chamberlin does not know whether he will start Wheatley or True Blue. If Preakness does not run, Mr. Chamberlin says he will start Wheatley, and vice versa.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 9.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was called to order this morning by the retiring President, H. Thane Miller, about 150 delegates being present.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of H. K. Porter, of Pittsburg, Penn., as chairman, and he was elected.

The International Executive Committee, Cephas Brainerd, chairman, made its annual report of the condition of the various association districts in the United States and British Provinces, from which we make the following extracts:

The committee had on hand at the last report	$1,412 43
Subscriptions received at Lowell and paid	3,526 00
Previous conventions	185 00
Sale of annual report of Lowell Convention	265 25
Sale of annual report of previous convention	64 50
From sale of life-membership certificates	38 45
From sale of songs of devotion—two years	237 58
Sundries	167 40
Expended	$5,952 61

	Amount Paid.	Amount Unpaid.
Salary of Mr. Weidensall, $147 25; Traveling expenses, $177 13.	$324 38	$727 75
Salary of Mr. Morse, $1,874 97; Traveling expenses, $266 16.	2,141 13	....
Expenses of the *Monthly*	2,387 87	96 80
Traveling expenses of persons attending conventions at invitation of the committee	107 00	140 50
Publishing annual report, &c.	153 86	234 48
Printing, postage, and stationery	570 00	46 25
Miscellaneous expenses	50 00	....
Balance in hands of committee, from which is to be deducted the expenses of the convention	218 38	....
Total	$5,952 61	$1,295 38
Now due from subscriptions, $2,585; Now due from reports, $248		$3,828 00

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the committee now owes $1,295 38, while there are outstanding pledges of more than double that sum.

The subscriptions for the current year, in view of the need of increased effort, should not fall short of $7,000.

A tabulated summary of the reports from the associations forms a part of this report. The following are some of the prominent items:

Four hundred and twenty-six associations—a larger number by sixty-two than in any previous year—have complied with the request of the committee and forwarded reports to this convention. Three hundred and eighteen reported at Lowell. There are now 914 on the roll, 7 more than one year ago; 35 have disbanded; 105 organized; 38 associations have buildings; last year there were 27; these buildings are valued at $1,754,450; 34 have building funds amounting to $432,937; the aggregate of buildings and building funds is $2,187,394, being an increase over last year of $401,951. In the above enumeration are included the buildings on the eve of dedication in Montreal and Charlottetown. Three associations are now erecting buildings, viz.: Halifax, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, which will be completed during the current year. There are now 32 in colleges and literary institutions, an increase of 6 within the year. A large proportion of these were organized through the efforts of Mr. Weidensall.

To-night a welcome was given the delegates by the Poughkeepsie Association, and a reception followed at Association Hall. During the session of the convention the following topics will be discussed:

1. What can the associations do to counteract the social temptations of young men?
2. The value of association Bible classes, and the best methods of conducting them.
3. How can the usefulness of State and Provincial Conventions be promoted?
4. The efficiency of personal visitation and district conventions in the work of State and Provincial executive committees—how can it be increased?
5. The work and qualifications of general secretaries.
6. What can the associations do to destroy the influence of pernicious literature?
7. The relations of the association to the churches—how can they be more firmly cemented?
8. Is there danger that the associations will become the medium of unscriptural teachings, or engage in political controversies? If so, what action is necessary to guard against it?

THREE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

THE CANBY MURDERERS.

MEETING OF THE COURT.

ARRAIGNMENT OF CAPTAIN JACK AND OTHERS—EXAMINATION OF SEVERAL WITNESSES—THE LOST RIVER MURDERERS.

FORT KLAMATH, July 5, via ASHLAND, July 9.—The Military Commission met this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Slotuck, and Barncho, who are implicated in the Canby massacre. The following are the charges against them:

CHARGE FIRST.—Murder in violation of the laws of war. First specification: That they, the Indians known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Slotuck, and Barncho, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modoc band of Indians, which band, including the Indians above-named, was, at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under command of Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce during suspension of hostilities, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Military Department of Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States—E. Thomas, A. B. Meacham, L. S. Dyar, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease, did, therefore, in wanton violation of the sacred character of the flag of truce under the laws of war, willfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, murder Brig. Gen. Canby, United States Army, near the Lava Beds, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, within the territory of the United States, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873.

The second specification is very near a copy of the above, except the name of Dr. Thomas is substituted.

CHARGE SECOND.—Assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham and L. D. Dyar.

Three witnesses have been examined, T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. D. Dyar. Toby swears positively that Capt. Jack shot Gen. Canby, Schonchin, Mr. Meacham, Boston Charley, Dr. Thomas, and that Hooker Jim tried to kill L. D. Dyar; also, that Barucho knocked her (the witness) down with a gun, and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's testimony. The testimony of Dyar amounts to nothing, positively, except that he was present when the firing commenced, and that he was chased by Hooker Jim. The Indian scouts, Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Hooker Jim, will be examined to-morrow.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, July 7, via Ashland, July 9.—A dispatch has just been received from Washington, addressed to Major Curtis, directing him not to bring the Lost River murderers before the commission for trial.

It is supposed these murderers will be turned over by Major Curtis to the authorities of Jackson County, Oregon, for trial.

The trial of the murderers of the Peace Commissioners will probably conclude on or before the 9th inst.

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—GOV. WALKER ON THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—The exercises of the first Commencement of the State Agricultural College opened, yesterday, at Blacksbury. The opening address was delivered by Prof. Charles Martin, of Virginia, the subject being "Mental and Physical Education." The Sophomorean Society had their final celebration last night. R. G. Gillut, of Augusta, was awarded the Orator's gold medal, and C. W. Bocrock, of Lynchburg, the Debater's medal. To-day a large assembly were present to hear Gov. Gilbert C. Walker deliver the address before the literary societies on the subject of practical education. The address was enthusiastically received. Touching the political issues of the day, among other things, he said:

I cannot speak in too laudatory terms of the wisdom and foresight which enabled the college, by an advantageous sale, and a more advantageous investment, to nearly double the principal of the fund derived from the Congressional appropriation, and to increase the income therefrom in a corresponding degree. This annual income will reach fully $30,000, two-thirds of which is set apart for the maintenance of this college, and one-third to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, a school founded upon the same theory as this college, but devoted to the education of our colored population, and right nobly is it performing this necessary and important duty. By this division of the fund between these two institutions, its benefits will be shared in by all the people of the State, and the principle of separate schools for each race, which I regard of vital importance to each and absolutely essential to success in either, will be maintained and perpetuated. The war resulted in the emancipation of the negroes, but no sooner had the sword been sheathed than the strife was transferred to the forum, and days and months, even years, were spent in efforts to clothe the freedman with rights he could not understand, and load him with responsibilities which he was unable to comprehend. Statute upon statute was enacted, and the fundamental law of the nation itself repeatedly amended to establish the civil and political rights of the negro. But where, in the long catalogue of legislation, can be found any provision for his education and elevation, even to a partial comprehension of the duties and responsibilities which these rights impose? Why did not the mental and moral necessities of these wards of the nation excite the same fraternal solicitude as did their political condition? I shall not pause, nor is it germane to my present purpose to answer this very natural inquiry. The facts with which we have alone to deal at the present moment are that, although the negro was emancipated from physical slavery, he was left bound in the more terrible chains of universal ignorance, and that while the nation invested him with the glorious rights and privileges of American citizenship, it not only failed to make any provision for investing him with a knowledge of the high duties and responsibilities which that citizenship imposes, but left him in the depths of poverty and ignorance, to be educated, if educated at all, by the white people of those States whom the war had so utterly impoverished that they were unable to educate even themselves. That this was unwise, unjust, and impolitic needs no words from me to demonstrate. In my opinion the Government should not only have provided the means for the education of these new suffrages, but it should have gone further and aided the people of the South to fulfill this high and holy duty to themselves. If it be true that one portion of the body politic cannot suffer in its mental, moral, or physical condition without injury more or less to the whole, and if intelligence and virtues be necessary and desirable in the individual citizen of a republic, then the education of the whole people becomes a matter of public interest and national concern.

I am no advocate of a governmental system of education, except by the States; but I do advocate the extension to all the States of the policy which has uniformly obtained in the organization of new States. The public lands are the common property of the white people of the Union, held by it in trust for their benefit and behoof, and if there be reason and sound statesmanship in reserving a portion of this property for educational purposes in the sparsely-populated but prosperous new States, does not the same reason and statesmanship in a far higher degree dictate the appropriation of a portion of this property to the education of the larger and poorer population of the older States of the South? But I do not go to the length of urging even this very just and correct view of the subject, based though it may be upon the soundest and most substantial and patriotic reasoning. All I seek and all I demand is equality with all of the other States of the Republic in this as in all other respects. I merely advert to the performance of what I believe to be a solemn and imperative duty by the Federal Government to the black race and to the people of the whole country, and that duty consists in appropriating the entire proceeds derived from the sales of public lands to educational purposes, and while I would devote a portion of these proceeds to the further endowment of colleges of this character, and the balance to the support and maintenance of free primary schools, I would see to it that the whole was placed where it would do the most good. The manner in which this duty should be executed, whether this property shall be divided among the several States, equally or according to population, or illiteracy, or upon what I should esteem the wiser, more comprehensive, and equitable basis of present needs and prospective demands, and how much shall be apportioned to primary and how much to technical schools, may be safely referred to that Congress which shall possess the wisdom, the integrity, and the patriotism to adopt this policy. God give us men who can stand before a demagogue and condemn his treacherous flatteries without winking.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Tuesday night throughout the Southern States and in the extreme North-west; it has fallen slightly over Ohio and the lower lakes; the temperature has changed but little, excepting a slight rise in the Middle Atlantic States; high winds and calms, with clear weather, prevail throughout the Southern States, and with partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; threatening weather with local rains is reported from the upper lakes and upper Mississippi Valley; north-westerly winds and clear or partly clear weather now prevail in Western Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Southern States, north-westerly winds and generally clear weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, clear and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperature; for the Ohio Valley and lower lake region easterly winds, increased cloudiness, and local rains; for the upper lakes and the North-west rising barometer, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clear dry weather.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 9.—The result of the effort in behalf of the Auburn Theological Seminary was finally reached last evening to the satisfaction of all the parties interested. The Seminary remains in Auburn. One hundred and seventy thousand was actually raised, and $55,000 guaranteed by responsible parties, thus securing $225,000, which was the condition upon which Hon. Edwin B. Morgan agreed to contribute $75,000 additional. The effort to obtain subscriptions for the amount guaranteed will be vigorously prosecuted until the entire sum of $300,000 shall be actually subscribed, thus releasing from their legal responsibility those who guaranteed what was lacking of the complete endowment.

CREDIT MOBILIER ONCE MORE.

THE NEW EVIDENCE ABOUT MR. COLFAX—FULL STATEMENT OF MR. DREW TO JUDGE POLAND—WHO MR. DREW IS.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

Below will be found the full statement of Mr. John T. Drew, in regard to the payment by Oakes Ames of the celebrated "S. C. or bearer" check, the substance of which statement has heretofore appeared in these dispatches. On receipt of this document Judge Poland forwarded a copy of the same to Mr. Colfax, and added in reference to Mr. Drew: "I know nothing why he is not to be regarded as a credible and reliable man." Of course, those who are determined that Mr. Colfax shall never demonstrate the truth in his case, if they can help it, at once pounce upon Mr. Drew, and, having no better weapons, attempt to destroy his character or impugn his motives. Mr. Drew's statement is clear and unequivocal, and it may be added, as a fact, that he has never been a particular admirer of Mr. Colfax. His evidence, which he is understood to be willing to substantiate under oath, will go for what it is worth, in spite of personal assaults. One of these anonymous and cowardly assailants, writing from here, traducing Mr. Drew by wholesale, asserts that his statement cannot be true, for Mr. Drew was not in Europe, as he saw him here at the time. That assertion is completely upset by the fact that Drew sailed for Europe Jan. 15, 1873, and the first revelation of, or allusion to, the check occurred on the 22d of January following. Accompanying Mr. Drew's statement to Judge Poland, and, affording sufficient answer to the unfounded calumnies, are letters from President Buckham, of the University of Vermont; Gen. J. L. Barstow, late Major General of Volunteers; G. G. Benedict, Postmaster of Burlington; Lieut. Gen. Taft, ex-Gov. Levi Underwood, ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart, Gen. William Wells, Collector of Customs; Judge T. E. Wales, Brig. Gen. W. W. Henry, Samuel Huntington, Esq., and others to whom Mr. Drew is well known, and who, over their own signatures, vouch for him as "a gentleman of good standing as to principle, wealth, and moral character," and "a credible and reliable man, both personally and professionally." This much seems necessary to compel his assailants to adopt some other mode of warfare to break down his statements.

The following is the statement in full:

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 23, 1873.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, M. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember my being in Washington during the Spring and Summer of 1868 in charge of the cotton claim of L. Merchant & Co. While so engaged I called, by advice of yourself, Senator Morrill, Senator Sumner, and Gen. Logan, upon several members of the House and Senate, to explain the peculiarly strong points in that case, and to show how it differed from most cotton claims. On the 20th and 22d of June, 1868, as my diary for that year shows, I called upon Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts. The first call was with a note of introduction from either Hon. W. B. Washburn or Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, I do not remember which. The second time I met Mr. Ames I had a letter from Major General Veatch, of Indiana, which I read to him. I met Mr. Ames near the door of the Speaker's room, on the right as you face it. He was talking with a gentleman on New-Orleans matters. I stood near him to claim his attention next, and without paying any attention to the conversation, could not help understanding something of its purport. Mr. Ames remarked to me he would be out directly, and went into the house and soon came back with a check in his hand, and saying to me, "Now, then," walked along to the Sergeant at Arms' desk. I walked by his side and was stating my case. Some one was drawing money at the desk of the Sergeant at Arms at the time, or getting some changed, and we stood in the room and I read the letter of Gen. Veatch which so strongly vouched for the loyalty of my clients. While we were talking, after the reading, I noticed the check in Mr. Ames' hands, because he was all the time looking at it, seemingly, over the tops of his glasses. I remember very distinctly that it was drawn to "S. C., or bearer," and was for $1,200. I know I thought to myself, "Who the dickens is S. C., or bearer?" This check was then and there cashed at the desk of the Sergeant at Arms, and I well remember one $500 bill and several $100 bills. Walking back to the gentleman he had first been talking to, Mr. Ames handed him this money and received some kind of a written document in return. I have never seen this gentleman since.

You know I was in Europe during your investigations of the Credit Mobilier frauds. The first information I had of the "S. C. or bearer $1,200" check was at the American Legation at Paris. I remembered then this circumstance of the check, and told Mr. Washburne, our Minister to France at that time, that I knew Colfax never got the money, and that I thought I knew who did. I also informed Mr. Frederick Blossom, of New-York, who was for some time my traveling companion. He suggested I had better telegraph you or Colfax, but the dislike I felt to becoming in any way mixed up in the Credit Mobilier scandal, together with the need of spending my time in the investigations into wine importation frauds, which investigations I was making in the interest of our Government, induced me to keep silent, thinking I should be home before Congress adjourned.

On my returning to Washington, Congress had adjourned. I conferred with Mr. H. C. Bliss, my law partner, Mr. A. H. Byington, of Connecticut, and a few other friends, asking them to keep the matter a secret until I had time to see if I could not trace out the man to whom I saw Ames pay the proceeds of the "S. C. or bearer" check.

As I had charge of the Rob Roy judgment against A. S. Mansfield, Oakes Ames *et al.*, I had occasion to call on Mr. Ames in April last, and I related to him the circumstances of the check, and asked him who the man was to whom he then paid the money. His reply was in substance that it was none of my business, and I assented to the correctness of his views. Previous to the death of Mr. Ames, and since, Mr. Colfax, to whom Mr. Byington, against my request, had imparted this information, has urged me to make a full statement of the case for the Press.

After thinking over the matter for some time, I have concluded to send to you, the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, this statement of facts, that you may use it as you may deem most just to Mr. Colfax, whom it alone affects.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN T. DREW, Counselor at Law, No. 1,332 F-street, Washington, D. C.

WARD'S ISLAND.

THE QUESTION OF SEPARATE CHURCHES FOR PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS—ALLEGED PROSELYTISM.

Yesterday the Ward's Island Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration held an investigation with a view of eliciting all the facts concerning the manner in which religious worship is conducted in the different institutions under their care. The investigation was held on the island, and the commissioners present were Messrs. Stevenson, Starr, Quintard, and Lynch. Commissioner Stevenson occupied the chair. Since the completion of the church on Ward's Island, now used exclusively by the Roman Catholics, complaints have been made that although the edifice was built for all sects, Protestants were not allowed to worship in it. The building cost about $35,000, but it was claimed by the Catholic clergyman that the Catholics expended $16,000 on it, and were therefore entitled to its use exclusively. There is no record on the minutes of either the old board or the present one authorizing the use of the chapel exclusively by Catholics, but there is, under date of Dec. 6, 1872, a legal opinion given by the counsel to the board which states that the commissioners have no power to expend money for the building of any church or chapel for the exclusive use of any sect, and have no power to pay salaries to chaplains of any sect. A week ago the Financial Committee brought the matter before the board. It was referred to the Ward's Island Committee, together with some complaints proceeding from the Protestant chaplain with regard to proselytizing. The object of the inquiry yesterday was twofold: First, to ascertain whether the rules of either the Catholic or Protestant Churches prevented persons professing these forms of faith from worshiping in the same building; and next, to consider the advisability of abolishing salaried chaplains and returning to the missionary system. The matter of proselytism was also inquired into. The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken:

THE TESTIMONY.

Rev. Mr. Smith testified: I belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church, and am, since 1st February, 1871, chaplain of this island. It is my duty to attend to the spiritual welfare of all Protestant inmates. I have never made proselytes. The Catholic minister has made proselytes several times. In consequence of this action, and the fact that a Protestant girl had been baptized against her will, the Commissioners issued an order against proselytizing. However, Father Prachensky attempted to proselytize a girl eleven years of age, named Frederica Bahles. The Father acknowledged to me that he gave the child a picture of the Virgin Mary, but denied having ever taught her Catholic prayers. To my knowledge, Mrs. Sloan, whose child I baptized, was on her dying bed in 1871, and the Father persuaded her to give him her child. She gave me authority, however, to reclaim the child, which I did. I do not know of any public institution in the State where a separate chapel is provided for the worship of the Catholics and Protestants.

The Chairman—Do you know of any other case of proselytizing? A.—An Irish Protestant woman, named Simpson, whose baby I had baptized, was, subsequently on her death-bed, baptized herself, as well as her baby, by the priest. That was last Summer. Witness gave other instances where the resident Catholic chaplain had baptized the children of Protestant mothers.

To Mr. Lynch—I would not attend to a person who came on the island as a Catholic who might call for me; I would not do so, because it is against the rules of the institutions. I have refused such a call. In the public institutions in Europe Protestants and Catholics worship in the same chapel without compulsion; they do so in Bavaria, but I do not of my own knowledge know the exact place.

Q.—What institutions in this State do you know of where Protestants and Catholics worship in the same building? A.—On Blackwell's Island, in Bellevue Hospital, and in the Utica Insane Asylum.

Witness continued—I have never been in France, Italy, Great Britain, or Ireland. I am a native of Saxony. Protestants and Catholics in that province worship in the same building.

To the Chairman—I look on this as a public institution. Of the emigration of last year the Protestants have been in excess of the Catholics by 1,800.

By Mr. Lynch—Would it not be better for all parties concerned if a separate and sufficient place of worship were built for each? A.—I can answer for the Protestants; they would not make any trouble in any event.

Father Prachensky testified—I am Catholic chaplain of this island; I have been so for five years; I belong to the society commonly called Jesuits.

By the Chairman—Is it any part of your duty, as the Catholic chaplain of this island, to minister to others of an opposite faith to your own, except by special request? A.—It is not.

Q.—Have you ever practiced proselytism on this island. A.—I have not.

Witness continued—I have frequently baptized Protestants on this island. I have not tried to persuade Protestant children to abstain from going to Sunday-school or to church. I have persuaded Protestant mothers to let me baptize their children. I do not call that proselytism. I don't remember that the Prostestant minister ever remonstrated with me for persuading Protestant mothers to let me take and baptize their children. In the case of Fred. Abasse, the Protestant chaplain took the child to his house after I had baptized it, but I do not remember that he remonstrated at the time. I have baptized Protestants on their dying beds and administered the sacraments to them.

Q.—Do you think that if a Protestant minister is near the death-bed of a Catholic, and you are within calling distance, it would be his duty to call you. A.—If he wished to do a charity he would. I don't know that it would be his duty. I have sent Protestant mothers off the island, and got their children. I have adopted these children. I have no family. I pay the wet-nurse. The child Catharine Naas was supplied with food by the commission, and its clothes by charity. I paid the nurse for taking charge of this child. I paid her $1 a month. Her name was Krankenlader. I have never paid the State authorities any money for the children under my charge. I have not power to bring children here. I have never issued extra rations to any of the inmates, except in one instance, to a convalescent carpenter, who built the altar of my church. The commission furnished the wood for the altars. The man who painted the church was an inmate. He had no extra rations. I paid him about $540, as he was working since Christmas. The carpenter worked a fortnight. To another carpenter I gave $29 and a coat.

To Mr. Lynch—The painter was a convalescent, and has not yet recovered.

To the Chairman—The commissioners put the pews and gas-fixtures in the church.

Q.—Do you understand that your sect owns that building? A.—The Catholic emigrants have a right to it. The church is occupied for Catholic worship exclusively.

Q.—What portion of this chapel did you or your denomination pay for? A.—The walls, altars, pews, and gas-fixtures were built by the commissioners. We paid for the decorating.

Q.—Have the commissioners the right to designate who shall worship in a chapel built by them? A.—If they built the chapel for Catholics, Catholics only should worship in it; if the chapel should be used as a market by the commissioners Catholics would consider it profanation. If Protestants preach against Catholicism in our church it would be a desecration; my first object is the salvation of souls.

Q.—Suppose a Protestant minister were to take Catholic children from their mothers to baptize them Protestants, would you consider it intolerance? A.—He would have no right; there is but one true baptism.

To the Chairman—There was a resolution of the old board giving the church to the Catholics. I believe I am amenable to the rules and regulations of the commissioners. I sometimes recommend appointments on this island. I cannot recollect any Protestant that I recommended. I do not know of any public institution in this State where separate churches are provided for Catholics and Protestants.

To Mr. Lynch—Did the mother of the child, Catharine Naas, tell you that she offered her child to the Protestant minister, and that he refused it? A.—She did. Many of the mothers are not married, and frequently, if the children are not taken away, they try to starve them—to get away with them. In the case of the woman Simpson, whom I baptized with her child, I was requested so to do by the mother.

Salome Krankenlader testified—I am nurse of Ward No. 1 in the Female Refuge, and have held the position for six months; never advised any one under my charge to call for a priest to administer to them; never received any pay from any one for food or clothing of the child of Catharine Naas, except $2 from the priest.

Anna Maria Hunslers, nurse in the female ward, testified that she had been on the island for nine months; she never stated to patients the advantages of calling in the Catholic priest, and did not know that such things were done by the nurses.

Q.—Do you know of any case where a priest has administered to a Protestant against her will? A.—The priest administered to me. He gave me a little book in which it was stated that the Catholic Church was best. He made the cross over me. I did not send for him. I was very sick at the time.

Q.—Had you ever expressed to the priest a wish before this to become a Catholic? A.—No; the priest visited me very often, and tried to persuade me against my will to be a Catholic. He was aided by a Mrs. Kottick, who was then a nurse. I used often to weep because I was so annoyed with his importunities. This was at Christmas. I never at any time sent for the priest. I am a Protestant now. I was so weak that I could not leave my bed when the priest gave the book. The Protestant minister visited me, and gave me the sacrament. He used to visit me every day. The priest used also to visit me every day. When the priest became convinced that I would not become a Catholic, he desisted, and did not speak to me until yesterday, when I was standing in my ward. He said satirically: "I did not think you would recover, but weeds do not soon perish." That is a German proverb.

Henrietta Fink testified that she had been eleven months nurse at ward No. 10; was a Protestant.

Q.—Do you know of any case where Catholic priests have administered to Protestants against their wishes when on their dying bed? A.—I know of two cases; one is in the tenth ward; he gave her a book slandering the Protestant religion; the other is gone to Germany.

Witness continued—The priest never administered the rite of baptism to any one that she saw; never heard him solicit a Protestant mother to give up her child to be a Catholic. He asked witness to let her child become a Catholic, and used to make the cross over it until she became angry, and then he desisted.

Q.—Is it customary in your native country for the Protestants and Catholics to worship in the same building? A.—It is in three villages that I knew. In one of the villages the Catholics built a church for themselves, but often used the old church.

Q.—Who built these churches, and is there a law requiring Protestants and Catholics to worship in the same building? A.—I don't know of any law. The churches were built before I was born—they are very old. [The villages referred to in this testimony are Ebenburg, Hallgarten, and Pfeil.]

Q.—Are there any Protestant churches in those villages exclusively for Protestants? A.—No; except in Ebenburg, where the new Catholic church has been built.

Superintendent Wells testified that he had held positions in public institutions in this and other States, and that in no one of them was a separate place of worship supplied for the inmates of different faiths.

Michael Collins, foreman of the wash-house, testified that he had been in the habit of collecting money monthly from the Catholic employes of the institution for the adorning of the church. Never collected any money for pew-rent. The names of several of the officers were placed in the pews, but were taken off after two or three Sundays.

The testimony of this witness concluded the investigation.

THE KUSTNER INQUEST.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY—SLUGS FOUND IN THE BRAIN.

County Physician Buck, of Hudson County yesterday morning kept his promise made to the jury on the previous evening of making a more detailed and complete examination of the body in their presence. He was assisted by City Physician Bird, of Jersey City, and the result was not only startling, but showed that the previous examination had been the most cursory. The Doctor had at the previous examination made a mere superficial investigation of the external injuries, and the result, though it may have showed a sufficient cause of death, gave no clue whatever to the immediate character of the cause. Many of the jurymen had not believed that death resulted from a gun-shot, but they were immediately convinced, and the physicians must have been astonished on finding on opening the skull three heavy slugs and an ordinary gun-wad driven directly into the brain, by the closeness at which the charge was fired. In addition, the skull was found to have been fractured in many directions. The news of the result of the examination spread rapidly, and consequently at the opening of the investigation at Stemmler's last evening a much larger number of persons were present, and more interest was manifested than before. Dr. Buck was the first witness testified, and had been sworn on Tuesday evening. He testified as follows: I made a post-mortem examination of Kustner's body this morning, with the aid of Dr. Bird. All the organs of the chest and abdomen were found in a healthy condition. On opening the cranium, and taking out the brain, there were found three slugs and a paper wad, the latter made of some German European periodical. The probability is that Kustner was killed and thrown into the water; that must have been the case if he were shot before the body came into the water. The man, I think, was murdered, and the weapon must have been placed very close to the face, if not actually in the mouth. The explosion of the weapon seems to have been from within outward, and the face is very badly disfigured. He may have been knocked down or struck before the shot was fired. There was no water in either the lungs or stomach when the body was found, as would probably have been the case had he been drowned, and there was very little food in the stomach.

Dr. Bird, of Jersey City, police surgeon, was next sworn, and testified: I assisted at the examination this morning; found no marks of violence, except on the head and face; the skull and all the bones of the face were fractured, and I believe the man was struck before the shot was fired. There was no water in the lungs or stomach.

George Cronmeyer was sworn: I knew deceased, and first met him at the Park Hotel three weeks ago, when I was introduced to him by Mr. Miller. He afterward came to my house and spoke of going to Havana to buy tobacco. I did not see him have much money, but supposed he might have been warned against being robbed. He answered that he was familiar with large cities, and accustomed to carry considerable sums of money. I saw him a number of times after this, but only for very short periods.

Adolph Olin gave no evidence of importance, and Henry Weisendonn was sworn and testified, through an interpreter, to the finding of the body on Sunday, and having removed it to the shore. The examination was then adjourned until this evening.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Col. Joseph L. Henshaw, the well-known Boston auctioneer, died yesterday morning.

The hot weather has cleared all the Utah canyons of snow, and the shipment of ores is going on.

Prof. Thomas D. Baird, Principal of Baltimore City College, died yesterday morning, aged fifty-four.

The President has recognized Nicolas Henry Resch as Vice-Consular Agent of France at Louisville, Ky.

The receipts for Customs throughout the United States for the week ending June 30 amounted to $2,500,000.

Another deposit of $500 a side was made at St. Louis in the McCoole-Allen prize-fight, on Tuesday night.

Major Powell, explorer of the Grand Cañyon of Colorado, leaves Salt Lake City to-day, to complete his work.

Hon. John H. Clifford was to-day unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Directors of Harvard College.

A freight-train of flour will leave Oswego, N. Y., to-day, for New-York direct, over the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

W. J. Forbes announced on Tuesday the suspension of the *New Endowment*, a daily morning paper at Salt Lake City. The suspension is regretted by the Gentiles.

A meeting of the Troy and Albany Stove-Founders' Association was held in Troy yesterday, and it was resolved to make no change in the prices of stoves during the present year.

The house of Thomas Adams, of Wethersfield, Conn., was burned early yesterday morning. One child was burned to death, and two others so much injured that they cannot live.

Jeremiah and Patrick Sullivan, and Patrick Conroy, were held in $10,000 bail each, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing and robbing John Fleming, a colored man, a few nights ago, in Malden, Mass.

Yesterday, while two Boston boys, John McLenna and William Lynch, were scuffling to get possession of a pistol, it was discharged, wounding the former in the chest and cutting off one of Lynch's fingers.

In the House of the Connecticut Legislature, to-day, the bill providing for a constitutional convention was defeated by a vote of 137 yeas to 65 nays. The bill was defeated in the Senate some days ago by a two-thirds vote.

The Vue de l'Eau Hotel, near Providence, R. I., was burned yesterday afternoon. The furniture was partially saved. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $4,000, in the American, of Philadelphia, and the National, of Hartford.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—The House to-day passed two constitutional amendments, which go to the next Legislature for a two-third vote before submission to the people. One of them provides for re-districting the State so as to allow of not less than forty-one nor more than fifty-one Senators. County lines are to be preserved in making new districts, and no county shall have less than two Senators. Regard is had to population in making new districts. The other amendment provides that towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants shall have two representatives, but the present representation of smaller towns is preserved. An amendment providing for biennial elections was indefinitely postponed. The vote defeating the Constitutional Convention in the House to-day was 141 nays to 69 yeas.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the bathing-men of the Ocean Hotel saw an object in the water, which, floating in a little closer, proved to be the body of a man. The bathers secured the body, and it is now lying on the sand awaiting the action of the Coroner. The deceased has evidently been in the water some time, as his face is nearly all gone and his eyes are out. He has a large gash across his head, as if he had been knocked overboard with a belaying-pin. The body is dressed in dark pantaloons, undershirt and flannel overshirt, and Congress shoes, and looks to be that of a man between forty and fifty years of age.

HEBREW CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—The Hebrew conference to-day adopted a constitution forming an association under the name of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The object of the union is the establishment of a Hebrew Theological College. All the Hebrew congregations in the United States are invited to join the union. The next meeting of the conference will be held on the second Tuesday in July of next year.

COUNTERFEITING MONEY-ORDERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—The Post-office Department have issued through its special agent here a circular offering a reward of $250 for the arrest of John W. Young, ex-Post-office clerk who has been engaged in counterfeiting money orders purporting to be issued at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and which have been offered for collection at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Springfield, Ill.

Never allow either Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely, and efficaciously cured.—*World.*

Never allow either Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely, and efficaciously treated.—*Advertisement.*

FORD says: "Contentment gives a crown where fortune hath denied it," and everybody knows that the "Domestic" Paper Patterns (of the "Domestic" S. M. Co., Union-square, New-York,) give a perfect fit even where all others have failed.—*Advertisement.*

WEARING THE DANGEROUS "Wire-Spring," or pitiless iron "Finger" Trusses carries with it a perpetual penalty. Examine the cheap, new Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Travelers speak in the highest terms of LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable, no wasting or spilling.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine.
PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.—*Advertisement.*

HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, for use in families.—*Advertisement.*

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains, and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,
Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.

Chittenango Mineral Waters
Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, and all diseases of skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed," and such a friend is HELMBOLD'S BUCHU to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. HELMBOLD on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Ladies Going in the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes, Bathing Shoes, and India Rubbers for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Millions of Bed-bugs and Cockroaches are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.

MARRIED.

LAWTON—SMITH.—At New-Hamburg, N. Y., on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. H. W. Smuller, EDWARD W. LAWTON, of Hibernia, N. Y., to ANNIE E., daughter of Mr. Benj. T. Smith.

VAN HOUTON—FELLOWS.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 8, by Rev. Mr. Wilie, E. G. VAN HOUTON to ANNA L., daughter of C. A. Fellows, Esq.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at Plainfield, N. J., SUSAN A. RYER, wife of Henry Baldwin.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, July 10, at 11 A. M., at her late residence on 5th-st., Plainfield. Carriages will be in waiting at foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 2:40 P. M., to accompany the remains to Green-Wood.

CAMERON.—Suddenly, in this City, on Tuesday, July 8, MARGARET, wife of A. M. Cameron and daughter of the late John G. Mott.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 87 7th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Virginia City, Nevada, suddenly, June 28, WM. D. DAVIS, son of Silas Davis, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, 11th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in readiness at Greenwich to meet the 10:10 train from Grand Central Depot.

HANCE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on the morning of the 9th inst., LYDIA W., daughter of Borden Hance, deceased, and Rebecca B. Hance, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services, Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Homestead Rumson. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

JACOBS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at 8 o'clock, PRICILLA ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Jonas B. and Esther Jacobs, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 East 78th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

MILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 9, JAMES, eldest son of Rev. James and Deborah Millett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STONE.—In Rahway, on July 7, 1873, SUSAN, widow of the late Alfred Stone, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 10, at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her son, J. Henry Stone, on St. George's-avenue. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

TAPPAN.—On Monday, July 7, HELENA A. GRASIER, wife of C. P. Tappan, Jr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father-in-law, C. P. Tappan, No. 554 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

WARD.—On Tuesday, July 8, WILLIAM A. WARD, son of Samuel and Catharine E. Ward, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 West 13th-st., on Thursday morning, July 10, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Franklin, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.
We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.
We also deal in all kinds of NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.
N. B.—This paper is printed on GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.'s Minion No. 13, Nonpareil No. 13, and Agate No. 13, with their PATENT FIGURES and FRACTIONS to the AGATE ONLY, now first used.

A SUPERB TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA a perfect cure for general debility and weakness of all kinds. Also nervousness, night sweats, and wasting. Stimulates the appetite, restores the strength, and produces most refreshing sleep. TRY IT! $1 and $2 per bottle. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 12, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FOR THE PILES USE A. W. KEATING'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, price 25c. Office No. 235 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held THURSDAY EVENING, July 10, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, corner 70th-st. and Boulevard. By order of JOS. CUDLIPP, President.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday, July 9,) was again very numerously attended, and the following business was transacted: James M. Miller sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the four-story brick building, known as the "Walhalla Assembly Rooms," which covers the entire plot of land, 75 by 8?6, known as Nos. 48, 50, and 52 Orchard-street, east side, 200 feet south of Grand-street. The bidding on the property was very active, but did not continue so long enough to enable the auctioneer to obtain the full value of the premises, the property being finally sold to Jacob Heinlin, for the sum of $63,950. One of the parties in interest stated that the building and land, as it now stands, cost $90,000, and they fully expected that, at least, $75,000 would have been gotten for it at the sale of yesterday. The same auctioneer adjourned to July 23, the Supreme Court sale of the two lots situate on the south side of West One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, 400 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, by order of W. H. Eastman, Esq., referee. Also, adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the three-story brick house and four lots, situate on the north side of East Eighteenth-street, 129.2 feet east of Broadway, to July 16, by order of George H. Halsey, Esq., referee.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Charles W. Pleasants, Esq., referee, the lease of the premises known as Starr's Armory, comprising the plot of land, 100 by 100, situate on the north-west corner of West Houston and Bedford streets, with the three-story building thereon, to Sophia Ray, plaintiff, for $1,000 over and above mortgage of $20,000 and accrued interest; total, $22,400.

Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., receiver, nineteen acres of land, situate in the town of Courtland, Westchester County, N. Y. Charles C. Suydam purchased the property for $7,500.

William Kennelly adjourned to July 23 the Supreme Court sale of the three lots and buildings situate on the south side of West Thirtieth-street, thirty-four feet east of Seventh-avenue. By order of George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., 8,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Company's bonds for two per cent. of their par value; also fifty second mortgage land grant bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Companies, of State of Michigan, for two and a half per cent. of their par value.

The auction sale of houses and lots at Elizabethport, N. J., held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, on Tuesday last, was well attended by persons belonnidg to the locality, and twelve houses and lots and fifty vacant lots were sold for a total of $44,335.

The auction sale of lots belonging to the "Arbuckle Estate," situate at Lafayette, in the Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City, held by J. M. Gibson on Tuesday last, resulted in the sale of forty lots of land for an average of $800 per city lot, or a total of $32,150. Details of both of these auctions are annexed.

PRIVATE SALES.

W. H. Raynor reports having sold two lots on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-third-street for $25,000. Also one gore lot on south side of Eighty-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 17 by 102.2, for $6,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noted for to-day are as follows:

By Blackwell & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, of five houses and lots, each 25 by 98.9, on the south side of Fortieth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of Thomas H. Cook, referee.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 189 feet east of Sixth-avenue; lot 21 by 90.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the ground at 12 M., by order of Thos. L. Rushmore, Esq., imperative public auction sale of 200 first-class villa sites, situated in Delancey Park, Orienta, on Long Island Sound, all handsomely located, and together one of the finest properties near New-York, offering most excellent opportunities for investment. Excursion steamer from foot of Dover-street, Pier No. 27 East River, at 9 o'clock, landing at Thirty-third-street, or tickets furnished for 10:10 train New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., continuation sale, under the direction of trustees, of valuable lots belonging to the Wm. J. Pollock property, located in the Fifth Ward of the city named, adjoining Waverly Park, and situated on leading streets and avenues in the midst of costly improvements; sale peremptory, to close out interests; the lots to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at 11:30 o'clock.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 public hall and plot, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Orchard-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Grand-st., 75x87.6	$63,950

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick building, "Starr's Armory" and plot, West Houston and Bedford sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	$22,400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

19 acres of land in the town of Courtland, Westchester County	$7,500

STOCK AUCTIONS.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

$8,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Company's Bonds at 2 ₽ cent.

50 Second Mortgage Land Grant Bonds, of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, of the State of Michigan, of $1,000 each, (Hypothecated,) @ 2½ ₽ cent.

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS—TUESDAY, JULY 8.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, corner Elizabeth-av. and Smith-st.; P. Greill	$1,100
3 lots, on Elizabeth-av. and Smith-st.; F. Parry	2,510
1 h. and l., on Elizabeth-av. and Smith-st.; F. Parry	4,000
1 h. and l., on Elizabeth-av. and Smith-st.; Jas. Connell	4,025
2 lots, on Elizabeth-av., corner 1st-st.; J. Schmidt	2,000
1 lot, on 1st-st.; Pendleton	545
2 lots, on 1st-st.; Bailey	1,000
4 lots, on 1st-st.; Bailey	1,920
4 lots, on 1st-st.; J. Schmidt	1,800
8 lots, on 1st-st.; J. Schmidt	3,280
1 h. and l., on 2d-av.; P. Perry	1,550
1 h. and l., on 2d-av.; M. Bradley	1,200
1 lot, corner 2d-av. and Smith-st.; M. Bradley	380
1 lot on South-st.; Q. Hacketts	390
3 lots on Smith-st.; Q. Hacketts, $360	1,080
1 h. and l. on Smith-st.; Mr. Bailey	2,250
15 lots on Smith-st.; T. P. Corning, $400	6,000
4 lots on Smith-st.; F. Perry, $405	1,620
2 lots on Smith-st.; Mr. S. Pendleton, $475	950
2 lots on Smith-st.; Ezra Chittenden, $500	1,000
1 h. and l. on Smith-st.; Ezra Chittenden	2,475
1 house and lot, corner 1st-st. and 2d-av., W. Marsh	750
1 house and lot, adjoining above, W. Marsh	500
2 houses and lots, adjoining above, F. Parry	1,000
1 house and lot, adjoining above, P. Perry	505
1 house and lot, corner Smith-st. and 2d-av., J. Green	505

LAFAYETTE, FIFTEENTH WARD, JERSEY CITY.

By J. M. Gibson.

Lot No. 1 Communipaw-av., Patrick Lowery	$2,050
Lot No. 2 Communipaw-av., W. Dehart	1,555
Lot No. 3 Communipaw-av., W. Dehart	1,550
Lot No. 4 Communipaw-av., L. L. Brown	1,550
Lot No. 5 Communipaw-av., F. Mather	1,557
Lot No. 6½ Communipaw-av., James Stevens	550
Lot No. 6 Oliver-av., Daniel Hartigan	655
Lot No. 7 Oliver-av., Willian Bouker	680
Lot No. 8 Oliver-av., Marks Bample	700
Lot No. 1 Wilson-av., William Barker	590
Lot No. 2 Wilson-av., A. Kenny	692
Lot No. 3 Wilson-av., E. W. Cowles	695
Lot No. 7 Moore-av., E. W. Cowles	700
Lot No. 5 Moore-av., J. Harte	650
Lot No. 6 Wilson-av., J. Harte	680
Lot No. 19 Wilson-av., S. Baum	1,115
Lot No. 20 Wilson-av., William Fay	995
Lot No. 21 Wilson-av., Joseph Smith	995
Lot No. 22 Wilson-av., E. W. Cowles	1,000
Lot No. 23 Wilson-av., E. W. Cowles	1,000
Lot No. 24 Wilson-av., E. W. Cowles	1,000
Lot No. 25 Wilson-av., E. W. Cowles	1,000
Lot No. 26, Wilson-av., Frank Bloomer	1,000
Lot No. 27, Wilson-av., Frank Bloomer	1,055
Lot No. 28, Wilson-av., J. Randall	895
Lot No. 29, Wilson-av., J. Randall	895
Lot No. 30, Wilson-av., M. Cohen	902
Lot No. 31, Wilson-av., Lewis Patterson	902
Lot No. 32, Wilson-av., Park Ross	900
Lot No. 34, Wilson-av., Joseph Lemon	740
Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, Wilson-av., Joseph Lemon	1,500
Lots Nos. 18, 18½, 18¼, Wilson-av., Jas. Barlow	1,500
Lots Nos. 18¾, 18⅞, Wilson-av., James Barlow	900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 8.

Delancey-st., s. s., 53.7 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 23.3x84.6	$12,300
Ludlow-st., e. s., 126.6 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25.1x87, ½ part	11,500
Pearl-st., No. 432, 25x123.9	35,500
William-st., Nos. 37 and 39, w. s., 40.9 ft. n. of Exchange-place, thence w. 89.7 ft., and thence 18.4 ft., and thence still n. 43.9 ft., and thence e. 8.6 ft., and thence s. 17.7 ft., and thence e. 81.3 ft., to w. s. William-st., and thence s. 52.8 ft	300,000
11th-st., n. s. 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x103.3	39,000
16th-st., n. s. 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	12,500
26th-st., s. s., 257.1 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5x98.9, foreclosure	25,300
35th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
37th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
39th-st., s. s., 189 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x90	34,000
43d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	5,000
49th-st., s. s., 116 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	16,000
57th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.4	12,250
58th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	30,000
58th-st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 9th-av., 60x100.5	45,000
84th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x81.2	7,500
103d-st., s. s., 35 ft. w. of 9th-av., 26x100.11	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x150.10	6,200
175th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x134.6 x100	12,000
Avenue B, w. s., as proposed, 25.8 n. of 85th-st., 25.6x99	3,500
Lexington-av., s. e. corner 93d-st., 80.5x70	17,000
1st-av., w. s., 27 ft. s. of 84th-st., 27x75	15,500
2d-av., w. s., 83 ft. s. of 12th-st., 20x103	5,475
4th-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70	21,000
9th-av., n. w. corner 214th-st., centre lines, 130 x200, 5-6 parts	$4,167
Same property, 1-6 part	833
Centre line, between 33d and 34th sts., 155 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x27.4, rear lot, foreclosure	1,500

LEASES.

Wall-st., No. 12, 5 years, per year	$19,000
1st-av., No. 969, store, 3 years, per year	1,380
6th-av., n. e. corner 38th-st., Nos. 656 and 658 6th-av., 10 years, per year	12,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NO PROTECTION BY THE TRUSTEES.

ADJOURNED TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE POLLOCK PROPERTY AT

ELIZABETH,

NEW-JERSEY.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, Will positively sell, without any reserve whatever,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 10,

AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
BY ORDER OF A. Q. KEASBEY, AND E. A. S. MAN, TRUSTEES,
The balance of this choice property, situated on Sherman, Sheridan, Cross, Stanton, and Mordaunt avs., Fanny and Alina sts.,

ADJOINING NORTH ELIZABETH STATION,

And in the immediate vicinity of

NORTH AND WAVERLEY PARKS.

AN ABSOLUTE SALE OF CHOICE LOTS FRONTING ON STREETS PAVED WITH WOOD, AND SURROUNDED ON EVERY SIDE BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS.

Special train will leave New-York at 1 P. M., from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

For maps and passes, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee:

FIFTH-AVENUE GRAND PLAZA.—The ten valuable lots on the east side of 5th-av., between 58th and 59th sts., and known as the property of the Knickerbocker Hotel Company.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING BROADWAY PROPERTY for sale or to lease: South-west and North-west corner of Broadway and 40th-sts.; also south-west corner of Broadway and 41st-st., including the whole block to 7th-av.

Inquire of J. G. ATTRIDGE & SON, Agents, or to C. F. HUNTER, President of the People's Bank, Canal-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from the City, by Harlem Railroad, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it contains about five acres, and is handsomely situated on the main street, and has all kinds of fruit in abundance; buildings are in complete repair. Inquire of E. FROST, No. 318 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE.—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land, near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITtle cottage, with nine rooms, delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, having fruit and vegetable garden; will be rented or sold at a bargain. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN AND grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES, NEAR PLAINFIELD, at cost; no charge for the ground; adapted for small families; easy terms. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY frame house, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., about one mile from the ferries; contains twelve rooms; has now been improved, with range, tubs, heater, bath, gas, &c., and thoroughly painted; will be ready for occupation July 10; rent to a small family, $75 per month. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Monroe-place.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESter County, a first-class county place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, fine garden, with greenhouse and grapery, half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. POST, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FITZ ROY PAGE, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM ABRAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abram Abrams in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy3-1aw3wTh*

NO. 4,030.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE OSWEGO FALLS BROWNSTONE QUARRY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.
CLARK C. WILSON, Assignee,
jy3-1aw3wTT* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. KELLY and JAMES L. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of June, 1873—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John W. Kelly and James L. Marsh, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
jy3-1aw3wTh* DANIEL D. TALFORD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry B. Nichols, of Patterson, in the County of Putnam, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by Peter A. Baldwin and Edgar Baldwin.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1873.
WM. R. BALDWIN, Assignee,
je26-1aw3wTh* No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM NO. 6, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned at this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873, at 3 P. M., for the erection of bulkhead and pier at the new boarding station, Clifton, Staten Island.

Specifications for the same may be seen at the office daily, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The right is reserved to reject any bids not deemed consistent with the interests of the State.

W. L. B. STEARS,
DAVID W. JUDD,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners of Quarantine.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., June 30, 1873.

PROPOSALS

For additional dredging in the Appomattox River below Petersburg, Va., will be received until noon of July 25, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS, PAINTING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, for the repairs, painting and alterations of buildings, furniture, and heating apparatus required, and to be done during vacation. For particulars see the City Record.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Oh come to the auction this great day,
With Johnson in July;
Such lots as these are sure to pay,
Then come prepared to buy.

Gorgeous Summer Gala

by the
ATLANTIC OCEAN.
400 SEA-SIDE LOTS
will be sold by

IMPERATIVE AUCTION SALE

at

FAR ROCKAWAY,

Long Island,

on the estate of John Mott, deceased, between elegant villas of Messrs. Birdsall, O'Donohue, and Lamontagne, and the splendid residence of D. D. Lord, and near all the hotels and depots,

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

No expense will be spared to make this the Grand Chef d'Œuvre of the Season.
Read arrangements.

TWO TRAINS, TWO BANDS, TWO TENTS.
SUPERB APPETIZING COLLATION.
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF SALUTES.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED HARRISON.

Property first-class; will bear inspection.

Lots are by the sea-side, within a few moments of hotels.

If stormy sale will take place Wednesday, July 16.

Special trains will leave New-York via Long Island and South Side Railroads at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. Personal application must be made for tickets to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE AND THE TELEGRAPHER.

From the New-York Evening Mail,

LITTLE'S SYSTEM OF AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

The engineer in charge of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. H. J. Rogers, of New-York and Washington, D. C., having on the 16th day of June, 1873, expressed a desire to know whether or not Mr. Daniel H. Craig, of Peekskill and New-York City, still acted as my agent for the introduction of my universal system of fast telegraphy—

I hereby inform Mr. Rogers, his friends, and others, that any such temporary authority heretofore held by Mr. Craig to act for me was (for sufficient cause) revoked on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, 1871, by personal service, at about 3 P. M., on Broad-street, in the City of New-York, and that I hold Mr. D. H. Craig's written acknowledgment as to the receipt of the same. GEORGE LITTLE,
Nos. 64, 66 and 80 Broadway, New-York,
Rutherford Park and Passaic City, N. J.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE, wife of Joseph H. Rylance, and the said Joseph H. Rylance; Andrew S. Hammersly, Thomas Verren, Henry Verren, Marie Antoinette de St. Vanne, wife of Jules de St. Vanne, and the said Jules de St. Vanne; Francoise M. Vienot, wife of Louis Vienot, and the said Louis Vienot; Blanche S. Durell, wife of Saurin Durell, and the said Saurin Durell; William Nelson, Junior, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Lydia Beebee, deceased, and Augustus B. Chasseaud, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1873. JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1873.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je12-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEON FURNISS, against SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmermann, and Jacob D. Vermilye, sole acting executors of the last will and testament of William P. Furniss, deceased, and trustees of the trusts therein contained, and Sophia Furniss, William Furniss, Sophia R. C. Furniss, Hartman K. Furniss, Clementina Furniss, Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—To the defendants, Margaret E. Zimmermann, as executrix of and trustee under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, and the said Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—Summons for relief.—Complaint served.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1873.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1873. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
je19-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas MacKellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Hielberg, and Ernestine Hoffmyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
jy3-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against J. AUGUSTUS PAGE and MARY E. PAGE, his wife, George H. Purser, Frank Otard, Ramsay Crooks, Abraham A. Andruss, Charles Andruss, Charles J. Gillis, Stephen J. Geoghegan, John B. Cornell, John M. Cornell, Patrick McDonnell, Rose McDonnell, Manhattan Medical Company, Defendants.—Summons, for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy3-1aw6wTh No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET E. DE FOREST, plaintiff, against TERENCE FARLEY, Robert McCafferty, Joseph McGuire, Christopher Keyes, James M. Sweeney, Nathaniel Niles, assignee of Samuel Pierson, and the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the said complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 20, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of June, 1873.—New-York, July 1, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL,
jy3-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH THURMAN, ALFRED FOSTER and JOSEPH ISLES, plaintiffs, against EDWARD GREASLEY, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1873.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy10-1aw6w-Th Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	**420 miles**
Completed	**335 miles**
In Operation	**309 miles**
Under Construction	**85 miles**

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872..........$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873..........$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of gre t productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at **90** and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING **THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,** AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

THE CONSOLIDATED

THIRTY-YEAR

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for March were $114,450, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☛ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. A 4,390, for fifty shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company Stock, issued Nov. 6, 1872, in name of William M. Burr, Cazenovia, N. Y., having been lost or mislaid, transfer has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

WANTED—VIRGINIA BONDS AND PAST DUE coupons; North Carolina old and new bonds; Louisiana bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty.

ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post,

NO. 31 NEW-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..........$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
New-York, July 1, 1873. Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent, payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC Railroad Company of both Land and Construction Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Exchange-place.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1873, to stockholders of record on July 10, 1873.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JULY 9, 1873.

This Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., payable on demand, at their office in New-York,

NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company,

No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,230 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable on demand.
GEORGE B. COCK, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1873. A Dividend of SIX per Cent. is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German. Deposits on or before July 10, draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.
☛ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

TRADES SAVINGS BANK,

No. 275 West 23d-st., near Grand Opera-house.

A Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. will be paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000 on July 21. Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

SEVEN PER CENT. allowed. Open every day and evening. C. B. LE BARON, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after the third Monday in July. Deposits made on or before the 21st of July date from the 1st of July. JOHN MILDEBERGER, President; ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any of all bids.

O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.
Approved:
P. H. WATSON, President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY, COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts. Centre Market, to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS, } Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company until 12 M. on SATURDAY, July 12, 1873, for furnishing material and constructing five depot buildings on the line of their road between New Rochelle and Mott Haven. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the engineer, corner of 133d-st. and Boston Road, Mott Haven. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for their interest. H. G. SCOFIELD,
Engineer H. R. and P. C. R. R.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23 | Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 9

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC........SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, July 17, 11 A.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Thursday, July 31, 10 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

California....Sat., July 12 | Columbia....Wed., July 30
Caledonia....Wed., July 16 | Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2
India....Sat., July 19 | Assyria....Wed., Aug. 6
Olympia....Wed., July 23 | Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9
Australia....Sat., July 26 | Europa....Wed., Aug. 13

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA........Saturday, July 12
PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA........Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA........Wednesday, Aug. 20

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock A. M., or on Friday evening.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS........Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG....Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. PRICE, SR....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN........Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD........Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)........July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)........July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)........July 31

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)........July 10

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama about the 29th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 9.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 19.

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....5:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.1:00 P. M.	

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 271 Broadway,
No. 435 Broadway, No. 8 Battery-place,
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order George A. Robbins and Tatcher M. Adams, executors of Francis C. Robbins, deceased:

$10,000 United States 6s of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$6,000 New-York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan of 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE of ORANGES AND LEMONS.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 10, 1873, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, IN HANOVER-SQUARE,

By order Hon. C. A. Arthur, Collector of the port,

87 boxes Oranges,
254 boxes Lemons,
Various marks.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROZEL F. PICKERT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the accounts remaining uncollected in his hands from the estate of said bankrupt at the office of Audley W. Gazzam, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1873. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 10, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Eschol, and can be seen at Pier No. 14 East River. Also, balance cargo Billy Simpson, landing at Pier No. 18 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilatation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL. BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CONGRESS PARK, SARATOGA.

This new and magnificent hotel, accommodating 1,000 persons, will be opened June 1, 1873. The proprietors have adopted the following schedule of prices:

For the months of June, September, and October, transient guests, $4 50 per day; weekly guests, $4 per day; monthly guests, $3 50 per day.

For the months of July and August, transient guests, $5 per day; weekly guests, $4 50 per day; monthly guests, $4 per day.

Gilmore's famous Boston Jubilee Band has been engaged for the season.

Families desirous of engaging apartments in this modern hotel, possessing the advantages of clothes presses, water, and electric bells in every suite of apartments, will apply to or address

W. W. LELAND & CO., Grand Hotel, Saratoga.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, New-York. Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango station. First-class HOTEL and furnished COTTAGES now open. L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor. Illustrated circular, with terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park-place.

MONTONESE HOUSE, BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD COMMEND to his friends, and all those desirous of a pleasant Summer sojourn, the Sound View House, Everton, Mamaroneck Heights, Westchester County, within one hour from Grand Central Depot by New-Haven Railroad; eleven trains daily; 6 A. M. on Sunday. The house is replete with every modern improvement, spacious piazzas and verandahs surrounding, fine grove, beautiful lawns, croquet and quoit grounds, billiards, and gunning and fishing; in fact, every requisite to render it desirable; charges moderate. Apply on the premises, or at Marlborough Hotel, 6th-av. and 38th-st., or of H. M. Jennings, at Messrs. John Mott & Co.'s, Broadway and Broome-st. WM. T. JENNINGS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, fifty miles from New-York City, on Schooley Mountain range, 1,200 feet above the ocean level; lake 10 miles long, 3 miles wide; good boating, fishing, and bathing; via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hopatcong Station; the steam-boat Stella will convey guests to the house.

WAINWRIGHT HAMILTON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

ROUNDTOP RETREAT.—NEW FARM-HOUSE ten miles from Catskill, near base of mountain—Parties desiring a shady, quiet, healthy location; large, airy rooms; good board, including plenty of fresh vegetables, berries, &c., $7 per week, may address J. B. EDGERLY, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS AT Westkill, Greene County, N. Y., persons can obtain desirable board at a farm-house at $1 per day; good table, fine view, and plenty of milk. Address ROBERT H. BARR, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, or apply after 4 o'clock.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., CHARLES V. BERNER, Proprietor; families accommodated with board at $10 to 12 per week; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge; parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—Now open; mountain scenery unsurpassed; no mosquitoes; first-class. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson.—Board for the Summer.

J. J. LAWRENCE.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.

D. A. CROWELL.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

CATHARINE E. ROBY, EDWARD NAPIER ROBY, WHITMAN V. WHITE, Executrix and Executors.

mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.

ELIZABETH A. LE ROY, WILLIAM E. LE ROY, JAMES PRICE,

Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.

mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.

ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and DAVID FOX and SIMON FOX,

Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.

ap10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, } Executors.

je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.

SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.

THOMAS J. MACVEY, GEORGE W. MACVEY, } Executors.

mh27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.

MARY PAGE, Executrix.

ap17-1aw6mTh* THOS. PAGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.

JAMES MARSH, Executor.

my22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.

ap24-1aw6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF AN old-established lumber-yard, on North River, below 30th-st., with office, stables, sheds, &c.; harness and trucks if wanted. Address Box No. 1,025, Lower Post-office.

FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABlished City lumber-yard, to procure capital to increase the business. Address LUMBER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

SAMUEL PATTEN (OR HIS AGENT) MAY HEAR of something to his advantage by sending his address to "Information Wanted," Box No. 146 *Times* office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES; GOOD ROADsters; kind and sound; weight about 2,300 pounds, 16½ hands high. Inquire of ALEXANDER GRAY, Princeton, N. J.

FOR SALE—DOG CART; TWO WHEELS, IN EXcellent order.

J. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY would like a few children to board. Address Mrs. E. M. BIXBY, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen; first-class house and location; rent two dollars per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD; Summer prices; family and single rooms; permanent; transient.

PARTIES DESIRING TRANSIENT OR PERmanent accommodations, with or without board, apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av. Also, rooms for light housekeeping.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house among the Catskills; house situated in a grove; no mosquitoes; large comfortable rooms, piano, milk, and vegetables; references can be obtained from parties already at the house; price $6 per week. Address J. BATES, Esq., or Miss A. B. JOHNSTONE, Cooksburg, Albany County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—KATONAH, ONE AND A half hours from City via Harlem Road; spacious mansion, forests, delightful walks and drives; 250 acres; twenty cows, nine horses; every fresh vegetable, and pure mountain air, with moderate prices. Refers to HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILLS $6 per week. Reference—Frank H. Lewin, Pennsylvania Railroad office, No. 1 Astor House; Davis & Soule, West-side Hotel, Nos. 225 and 227 6th-av., New-York; or address MACK MARTIN, Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR KATONAH, ON THE Harlem Railroad. Good rooms, good table, and a very healthy location. Address or apply to

WM. NEWMAN, Katonah, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMENIA, N. Y., EIGHTY-five miles from City, via Harlem Railroad; charming Summer house; fine location, good board, plenty room for children. S. T. FROST, Proprietor.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD—Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av. Choice houses at Saratoga, Spuyten Duyvil, or farm-houses in various locations.

BOARD—ONE MILE WEST OF CATSKILL; PRIvate family, airy location, fine views, pleasant walks and drives. Address S. ROOT, Catskill, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION THAT would give her a home for herself and child, two years old; was a teacher and is accustomed to the care of children in a family; references exchanged. Address M. S. R., Box No. 3,235 Post-office, New-York.

A PERMANENT HOME WANTED BY AN AMERican woman out on Long Island, to assist in any kind of light house-work, or would take the entire charge of a babe from its birth. Call at No. 205 Freemen's-st., Greenpoint.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

MRS. LOWE.

ALL-SUMMER HOUSE.—PRIVATE FAMILIES wishing good help, all nationalities, City or country, any capacity, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will go to the country for the Summer if desired; will give very best City references; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse to grown children; has good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, good washer and ironer, the other a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them; in City or country; will give best recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, economical, and reliable servant, a good cook, and excellent laundress; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant women; highly respectable; good cook, good washer and ironer; the other good waitress and chamber-maid; will do the work of the house, together or separate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman, very respectable, and excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, pastry; excellent laundress; can do up shirts and fine work neatly; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable and competent young woman, in a private family; has unexceptionable reference; is willing and obliging and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man and wife, in a nice private family of three or four persons; woman as cook and general worker, man as gardener and useful man with horses, cows, &c.; references. Address Man and Wife, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS SUPERIOR family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country; can give unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen to-day at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY NEAT, respectable young women (sisters) together, one as cook and coarse washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or first-class waitress in a private family; have the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; no objection to hotel, boarding-house, or private family; City or country; can be seen until engaged; best of City reference. Call at No. 447 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF THIRTY; very respectable and an expert cook; can do French or English cooking, boue, lard, meats, game, and soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, ices, &c., country or City; terms moderate; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS COOK and laundress, or general servant; will be found a respectful, economical, and willing servant, and thoroughly capable; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as a good cook in a private family, in City or country; excellent baker, bread and biscuit; would take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH COOK; thoroughly understands her business; is a stylish pastry-cook and a good baker; prefers the City; can give the best references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

DOMESTIC HELP of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands English, French, and American cooking, desserts, &c.; where a kitchen-maid is kept. Apply at No. 3 Whitehall-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING EXCELLENT COLored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, pantry-maids, dish-washers, scrub-women, &c., can be supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av. Summer boarding-houses and hotels a specialty.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; understands hair-dressing and everything appertaining to a lady's toilet; accustomed to traveling; strictly first-class references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, who is desirous of obtaining a good permanent home in a private family at moderate wages; can do plain cooking, good washing and ironing, and will be generally useful in any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts, MIMI, in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear. The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT. This (Thursday) EVENING, July 10, at 8. GRAND EXTRA CONCERT. Admission, 75 cents. Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

EXCURSIONS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer MONITOR leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG girl, in a private family; is an excellent cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, twenty-one years of age; has City reference, speaks English well, can make good bread, butter, etc.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference. Call at No. 456 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LARGE SELECTION OF COMPETENT AND REliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, City and country, constantly on hand at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressing hair, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or to do Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; does all kinds of French fluting, puffling, polishing; no objection to the country; excellent references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best references, one of four years; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fixings and fluting; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object if settled in a good family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her duties, and can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to travel any part with a lady; best City references. Address R. L., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat, tidy, and genteel young Protestant woman; understands the care of an infant from its birth or growing children; references unexceptionable; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A REAL NICE FRENCH GIRL, WHO has a good accent and not long in the country; is a plain sewer and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS FIRST-CLASS invalid nurse; can take the entire charge; many years' experience; or would take charge of infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 332 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and do plain sewing, or assist with chamber-work in a private family; country preferred. Call at No. 776 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 302 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly, or will do other light duties. Apply at No. 46 East 31st-st., her present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress and dress-maker, by day or week; City or country. Call at No. 432 West 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and chamber-maid; understands her business perfectly; has best City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, (PROTESTant,) with best City references; has always lived with first-class families; strictly sober; excellent references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR USEFUL Man.—By a middle-aged German, (married, two children, aged eight and twelve years,) who is a careful driver and a good groom; can also milk, care cattle, do plain gardening and general work about a place; would like rooms for his family on or near the place he engaged to go to; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, aged thirty years, who thoroughly understands his duties, as a coachman; can also do plain gardening, milk, mow lawn, and very handy with carpenters' tools; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN coachman in some private family; is a good driver and groom; can do general work on a gentleman's place; is a single man, and has good City reference. Address J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; also, gardening; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address T. B., Box 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS coachman; is willing to make himself useful; is a good, careful driver; understands the management of horses thoroughly. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAN produce ten years' reference. Address P. N., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OR would take care of a small garden. Address Edwin Peters, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—GOOD REFERENCES FROM LAST place. Apply to T. S., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, A REAL CORDON Bleu; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, creams, ices, and all kinds of desserts; best City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, laying out and improving places, cultivation of fruits, vegetables, &c.; wife would attend dairy; first-class references for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; laying out and improving a country place, ornamental planting of pleasure grounds, and the cultivation of vegetables; best references. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, WISHES AN INTERview with some gentleman requiring a first-class man; thoroughly understands the business; four years' City reference from last place. Address L. R., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PORTER IN HOTEL, SUMMER-HOUSE, &c.—By a young man aged twenty-six years, who has good experience in the above duties; has best recommendations for industry, sobriety, and capability; will go in City or country. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, in City or country, at moderate wages; he is a good groom and careful driver, and will strive to make himself useful to his employers; has good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WITH the best of City and country references; sober, and careful driver; seven years in his last place. Address G. J., 45 West 30th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WAITER, VALET, OR FOOTMAN.—BY A fine-looking, intelligent young man, highly respectable and recommended for ability, honesty, sobriety, and attention to business; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER (SINgle, Protestant) in a private family, boarding-house, or Summer hotel; thoroughly understands his business; excellent reference from last employer. Call or address W. B., at E. C. Lesseur's, No. 1,209 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City references. Address A. N., 150 East 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN, FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; five in family; must understand washing and ironing. Call at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM TO GO about twenty miles from the City. Apply at No. 112 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, LAUNdress and waitress, to go in the country. Call at No. 218 East 33d-st.

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MATTINGS, RED CHECK, FANCY, AND Coir Mattings, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, July 7, ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

Farewell performances of the gifted and accomplished actress, Miss AMY STONE, who will appear till further notice in her superb Romantic Military Drama, entitled CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE. Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Fresh Appointments, New Mechanical Effects, a Complete and Supreme Cast of Characters. The entertainment challenges competition in Excellence, Completion, and Novelty.

Matinée at 2 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

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ANOTHER SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The celebrated Actor, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD, in McCloskey's great sensational drama, entitled: POMP.	FIRST TIME of the American Tragedian, Mr. D. H. HALTON, in the sensational drama in five acts, entitled: WILD BILL.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—TEMporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The Di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

In addition to the regular trains of this line leaving Pier No. 28 North River, (foot Murray-st.,) for Long Branch and the race course at 6:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:40, 4, and 5:15 P. M.,

AN EXTRA BOAT FOR THE RACES

will be run July 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 19, LEAVING NO. 28 NORTH RIVER

AT 10:30 A. M.,

Arriving at Long Branch 12:30 P. M., Monmouth Park 12:45 P. M., and returning immediately after the races are over, arriving in New-York about 6:30 P. M.

REDUCED FARE.

Admission to the race course free.

M. W. SEBAT, Superintendent.

JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the property known as the "Rectory School," Hamden, Conn., embracing school-house, fitted up in good style, with all the appurtenances, &c.; dwelling-house fairly furnished; both of which are heated by steam, and supplied with water; also, play-house, barn, boat-house, boats, &c.

The grounds comprise about twelve acres, in orchard, meadow, skating-pond, and gardens. The whole school is complete in all its arrangements, and is believed to be unsurpassed by any private school in the country.

Apply to C. W. EVEREST.

HAMDEN, Conn., June 21, 1873.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

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A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

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Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York. Personal application preferred.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN THE INstruction of children would like to take charge of two little girls, for the year or a shorter period, at her home in a beautiful village on Long Island Sound, where they would have the advantages of sea-bathing and kind care; highest references. Call on or address immediately Miss JAY, No. 250 West 49th-st.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

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"AM. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.

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AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, NORMAL graduate, desires a situation for Fall, as teacher of higher English, higher mathematics, Latin, and French; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, BORN AND EDUcated in Paris, competent and experienced teacher, wishes a re-engagement for the Fall; New-York or vicinity preferred. Address Box No. 617, Yonkers, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 7 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

MR. JAMES FRANCIS IS ADMITTED TO MEMbership in our firm from this date.

TRASK & STONE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice that, by the order and judgment of the Supreme Court, he has been duly appointed Receiver of the corporation known as the "Craftsman Life Insurance Company."

The undersigned hereby requires that all persons indebted to said corporation render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such corporation to the undersigned, and pay the same to the undersigned, on or before the 2d day of August, 1873, at the office of Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York City.

That by the same time, and at the same place, all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned.

That by the same time, and at the same place, all creditors of said corporation, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.

je26-law3wTh FRANCIS W. WORTH, Receiver.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY, COURT-HOUSE, JULY 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND Stationery of the Board of Supervisors hereby caution all printers and stationers from performing any work or supplying any article unless the requisition for the same has been made to the said Committee and signed and authorized by a majority of the same. No bill will be audited by the Board unless these requirements are strictly complied with.

Supervisor GEORGE KOCH,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor JOHN J. MORRIS,
Supervisor RICHARD FLANAGAN.
} Committee on Printing and Stationery.

MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

THIRD DAY'S RACES.

A FINE DAY AND GOOD RACING—THE MONMOUTH OAKS WON BY LIZZIE LUCUS.

The Monmouth Park Races afford pleasant variety to the humdrum of Long Branch life, which is supposed to be made up of sea air, music, and quiet. Rest is an excellent necessity, but grows tiresome after a while, and would not be valued if not enhanced by excitement from work or pleasure. Therefore, these races are well patronized by the good people at the sea-side as well as those in New-York. The latter love the sport, and need the recreation which they snatch eagerly from the busy hours of money-grubbing, and make time to go to the course on one day of the meeting.

The weather, yesterday, was delightful; the sun was rather hot, but a fresh breeze, not strong enough to raise the dust, enabled visitors to enjoy the fun without suffering from the heat. The morning boats from the City did not bring a great many people, but the Eatontown and Shore roads were crowded by every kind of conveyance laden with those bound to the park. The attendance was fair. All the turf magnates were present, and beside them there were at least 3,000 spectators. The ladies were out in large numbers, interested in the event of the day—the Monmouth Oaks, known as "the Ladies' Race." While the two first races were being run the fair sex ignored them altogether, and busied themselves in announcing their favorites, and backing their choice with the usual wagers. Cottrell's entries had the first place in the affections of the majority; but McGrath and Belmont were by no means short of admirers and enthusiastic friends. The pools were active, and betting on the several events lively. George West, in the hurdle race, had the most friends, and two to one were freely offered on him before the start. Nevertheless, there were those who believed that Shylock would run faster than George, and beat him, if the jumps did not overtask him. On this affair, then, a good deal of money changed hands, staked even after the first mile had been accomplished. Still the struggle between the fillies drew out the only evidence of feeling shown yesterday. The success of Lizzie Lucus, Doswell's animal, occasioned no little surprise, and gave the fortunate few who bought that stock very nice pools.

Around the grand stand were many notables—F. M. Hall, of Baltimore, M. H. Sanford, L. Jerome, Crouse, and others. The club-house, however, was almost deserted. Scarcely a dozen persons could be seen on the piazzas. The rooms, too, were nearly deserted, and, except the regular habitués, no visitors of prominence called there. Somehow the third day's racing did not bring the anticipated throng. The knowing ones say that public interest centres on to-day's contest, and that those who will come to witness it could not afford to lose two consecutive days.

Every little incident occurring on the ground amuses and excites the spectators. The boy jockeys are watched and followed about from the moment they show themselves in their colors, and glasses are leveled at them, and as the urchins pass they are named in that reverential undertone indicative of their present importance. As these lads with their saddles, bridles, whips, and accoutrements went to the judges' and weigher's stands, an admiring train followed and observed every manœuvre. Gentlemen chatted gaily with them yesterday, and introduced them to personal friends. From the moment the park was opened until the close of the Mansion House Stakes, every little thing pertaining to the hoof was interesting to all present. Ethel Sprague being out of the race, Mate and the Boss, who, the outsiders thought, were well matched, drew heavily on the purses of many. Two hundred to twenty and forty were offered and taken on Mate, who did not betray his friends. The racing terminated early, and those who came from New-York were enabled to get home at a seasonable time.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The proceedings began with the hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, at welter weights. There were but two entries, viz.: Joseph Donalson's ch. c. George West, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hays, and J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, out of Edith. The former was the favorite, as his former attempts at the hurdles certainly justified the confidence placed in him. Shylock was known to be fast, but he was new at the business. The pools ranged as follows:

George West	$200	$210	$260
Shylock	81	85	100

THE RACE.

The hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter pole, at the half-mile pole, and down the homestretch. They started away head and head, but as they went over the first hurdle, West was a length in front and went over beautifully, while Shylock struck it. As they went round the turn, West went away two lengths, but Shylock speedily closed to within a length of him, as they jumped the second obstacle. Here Shylock lost ground, and going down the backstretch, West opened a gap of four lengths, which Shylock speedily closed to a length and a half. In this manner they went over the third hurdle, but on the lower turn West got two lengths away again, but before they reached the three-quarter pole Shylock was at his tail, and in this way they came for the fourth hurdle, and they went over it in the same order, but on the flat racing again West came away and was two lengths ahead as he passed the stand. Going over the fifth hurdle, Shylock stumbled, and West left him five lengths behind on the turn. Over the sixth hurdle they were four lengths apart, but on the backstretch Shylock again closed, and when they got over the seventh obstruction they were a length apart, and the hopes of Shylock's friends revived, but only for a moment, for Shylock lost ground and West left him three lengths behind on the lower turn and four lengths at the three-quarter pole, but when they came into the stretch Shylock came again and West led two lengths over the eighth hurdle. He then came away and won easily by ten lengths in 3:59.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for all ages; welter weights; eight hurdles; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third horse; two miles.

Jos. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid out of Kate Hays, 145 pounds............ 1
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, 148 pounds............ 2
Time—3:59.

SELLING RACE.

The second event on the programme was a selling race for all ages; dash of a mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold for $1,000, and the usual allowances. The five entries were: M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 3 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime; R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Wheatley, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Sister to Pryor; and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Buchu, 3 years, by Planet out of Lavender. Wheatley was the only one of the lot entered to be sold for $500, and consequently he had more weight off than his competitors. The distance just suited him also, and he was therefore particularly fancied by the connoisseurs, who made him the favorite at the following figures:

Wheatley	$245	$350	$1,100
Utica	215	330	800
Bingaman	200	260	450
Carver	200	350	400
Buchu	20	50	100
	$880	$1,340	$2,850

Utica's running at the recent meeting at Utica gained him many friends, but he was the only entry who carried his full weight, and thereby gave all the others odds.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and, when the signal was given, Wheatley was off in the lead, Bingaman second, Carver third, Utica fourth, and Buchu fifth. They ran in a ruck up the homestretch, Carver coming up from the third place and getting at Wheatley's head. In this manner they came past the stand, two lengths before Bingaman, Buchu in the fourth place, and Utica fifth. As they went round the turn, Buchu moved up to Wheatley, and Carver went to the front, but as they approached the quarter-pole, Bingaman rushed up to the front, and Buchu followed him up. When they passed that point Bingaman showed the way by half a length; Buchu second, a length before Wheatley, who was half a length in advance of Carver, while Utica brought up the rear. As they went down the backstretch the race was magnificent. They all got close together and ran in a bunch, with Bingaman slightly leading. They ran in this manner for a long distance, but finally Carver came out from the crowd, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was leading Bingaman half a length, while the latter was a half length in the rear of Wheatley—Utica having taken the fourth place from Buchu, who threw up the sponge. On the lower turn, the first three ran close together, in the order above given, for a short distance, when Carver made an effort to shake off his competitors, and got a length in the lead, while Utica in the mean time raised the hopes of his friends by passing Wheatley and gaining the third place. When they passed the three-quarter pole, Carver was still in the lead, but only half a length ahead of Bingaman, Utica close up in the third place, and pressed by Wheatley, Buchu being a long way behind. When they turned into the homestretch the struggle began in earnest. Wheatley went round the others before him to the outside, and was allowed his lead. Bingaman had taken the lead from Carver, and he looked all over a winner, while the cry of "Bingaman wins!" was heard. Carver, however, recovered, and for a moment he looked as if he were to reach the goal first. In the meantime, Wheatley made a rush, and was soon with the leaders. He pushed to the front, and Bingaman got ahead of Carver. It was a whipping race home, and, despite the efforts of Bingaman, who was admirably ridden by Heyward, Wheatley kept in front, and won a brilliant race by three-quarters of a length in 2:15, Bingaman second, a length before Carver, who was ten lengths ahead of Utica, while Buchu was beaten by a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race for all ages: purse $400, the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500 ten pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse; one mile and a quarter.

John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, 4 years, by War Dance, out of sister to Pryor, 98 pounds............ 1
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, 109 pounds............ 2
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 3 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 85 pounds............ 3
R. W. Walden's b. c. Utica, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, 90 pounds............ 4
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' bf. Buchu, 3 years, by Planet, out of Lavender, 82 pounds............ 5
Time—2:15

THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

The great race of the day was now to come. It was the Monmouth Oaks for three-year old fillies, one mile and a half, which race closed with thirty-seven nominations. The first race for the Monmouth Oaks was run in 1871, which the great filly Salina, by Lexington, won in 2:43½. There were twenty-four subscribers and three starters. Last year Mr. Belmont won it with Woodbine in 2:42. There were thirty-five nominations and eight starters. The race yesterday was therefore the third renewal of the Oaks, and was the most valuable of the three. There were eleven marked on the card as starters, and nine of them answered the call of the judges. These were: H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, out of the Greek Slave; R. W. Walden's ch. f., by Planet, out of Edina; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, out of Dolly Carter; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Sallie Watson, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G.; also, ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga; A. Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, and Medora, b. f., by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla; W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, out of Ultima; Thos. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by Australian, out of Eagless. The betting was largely in favor of the Cottrill stable, and the knowing ones anticipated an easy victory for Sallie Watson. In many pools she was the favorite over the entire field, but she did not even gain a place. Her stable companion, however, came in second. Sallie Watson made her reputation in the South and West, and it will be remembered that she was close to Tom Bowling in his great mile-heat race at Lexington, but she then carried but eighty-seven pounds. It made all the difference in the world when she came East to carry twenty pounds more, and consequently she has failed to win a race, and her backers yesterday will doubtless give her a wide berth hereafter. The quotations were as follows:

Cottrill	$1,000	$600	$610
Conner	210	300	290
Walden	180	170	140
Belmont	125	150	145
The Field	165	110	150
Total	$1,680	$1,330	$1,335

THE RACE.

The contestants were summoned to the half-mile pole, and after some delay, caused by Cora Linn, who would not go to the other horses, they were sent away. Sallie Watson was in the van, Lizzie Lucas second, Alice Mitchell third, Electra fourth, Sunrise fifth, Tabitha sixth, Minnie W. seventh, Medora eighth, and Cora Linn several lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn Alice Mitchell went past Lizzie Lucas, and got on even terms with her stable companion, Sallie Watson, and thus they passed the three-quarter pole, while Sunrise came up from the neck and was in the third position, Lizzie Lucas falling back toward the rear. They ran up the homestretch in a neck with the exception of Cora Linn, who was a long way behind. Sallie Watson was cutting out the work and finished the first half mile two lengths in front of Minnie W., who was running strong and looking dangerous. Alice Mitchell was third, Tabitha fourth, Sunrise fifth, Electra sixth, Lizzie Lucas seventh, Medora eighth, and Cora Linn still behind. As they went round the turn Sunrise left the fifth place and successively passed Alice Mitchell and Minnie W. and was soon challenging Sallie Watson. Minnie W. was now fourth, but she did not remain so long, for when they were nearing the quarter-pole she spurted ahead and again assumed the second position. When they passed the quarter-pole, Sallie Watson still held the front place by a length, Minnie W. second, the same distance ahead of Sunrise, who was two lengths before Tabitha, Alice Mitchell fifth, Lizzie Lucas sixth, Electra seventh, Medora eighth, and Cora Linn ninth. Down the backstretch they went, helter skelter, in the same positions, a length dividing the first four. Minnie W. was now crowded by Sunrise, and she was forced up to Sallie Watson, so that when they passed the half-mile pole, Minnie was at the saddle-girth of Sallie Watson, with Sunrise at Minnie's tail, Tabitha in the fourth place, and Lizzie Lucas fifth, on even terms with Alice Mitchell. As they came round the lower turn there was great excitement as Minnie W. rushed past Sallie Watson a length, while Sunrise came up and won the second place, while Alice Mitchell was a close fourth. Passing the three-quarter pole, Minnie W. still held a length the lead, and as they came up the homestretch there was much enthusiasm. Lizzie Lucas, who sold in the field, was in the fifth place, and was not noticed, while Alice Mitchell, who had recovered, flew by Sallie Watson, headed Sunrise, and the pair challenged Minnie W. It was an exciting moment, and it was generally expected that Minnie W. would win, though she was receiving the whip unmercifully. Like a flash of lightning Lizzie Lucas came upon the leaders, and took everybody by surprise. Minnie W. died away under the whip. Sunrise and Alice Mitchell were together, but Lizzie Lucas had the race, for she came up with a magnificent burst of speed, and amid the greatest excitement won the race by three lengths, in 2:45. Alice Mitchell beat Sunrise a neck for the second place; Sallie Watson was fourth, a neck before Minnie W.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1870; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; value to winner, $2,550.

T. W. Doswell's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, by imp. Australian, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe............ 1
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Alice Mitchell, by Planet, out of Volga, by imp. Glencoe............ 2
W. M. Conner's b. f. Sunrise, by Planet, out of Ultima, by Lexington............ 3
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Sallie Watson, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., by Brown Dick............ 4
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George............ 5
H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Tabitha, by Tipperary, out of The Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe............ 6
A. Belmont's ch. f. Electra, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell............ 7
A. Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom............ 8
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Cora Linn, by Lexington, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe............ 9
Time—2:45.

THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

The last race of the day was for the Mansion House stakes, two and a half miles, for four-year olds, which had closed with twelve entries. There were, however, but two starters, viz.: W. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Boss Tweed, by Asteroid, out of Alabama. The race was conceded to Mate, but, as accidents happen in the best regulated races, many were induced to take the odds, which were as follows:

Mate	$550	$700	$750
Boss Tweed	150	150	200

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole, and Mate was away a half length in front, but on the lower turn he allowed Boss Tweed to make the running, and the latter was three lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole, but on coming up the homestretch Mate got a little closer to him, and in this manner they passed the stand to the quarter-pole. On the backstretch Tweed was but a length and a half in front, and when they got round to the three-quarter pole there was a length of daylight between them. On the homestretch Mate came closer, and when they passed the stand for the second time he had his nose at Tweed's tail. On the turn again Tweed got away two lengths, but Mate quickly closed, and when they passed the quarter-pole they were a length apart. On the backstretch Mate began his run for the race. At the half-mile pole he was laying at the saddle girth of Boss Tweed, and remained in that position round to the homestretch, and the backers of the Boss were jubilant as he remained in front and Mate did not apparently gain upon him. Within a short distance of the goal, however, Mate shot out, and despite the severe whipping the Boss received, won the race by half a length in 4:37¾.

SUMMARY.

MANSION HOUSE STAKES—Value, $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for four-year-old colts and fillies; the second horse to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes; two and a half miles; twelve nominations; value to winner, $1,400.

M. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington............ 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Boss Tweed, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick............ 2
Time—4:37¾.

SPRINGBOK VS. TOM BOWLING.

Col. McDaniel authorizes the statement to be made that he will bet from $2,000 to $25,000 that Springbok will beat Tom Bowling in any race in which they start after the meetings at Long Branch. This controversy about the respective merits of these two horses will tend to create the most intense excitement when they come together in the Travers Stake at Saratoga, which will be run on the 24th of July.

CONTEST BETWEEN MARKETMEN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Markets met yesterday to take testimony in relation to the ejection of West & McKay, oyster dealers, from their stand in Clinton Market. The case has been investigated by two special committees, who reported adversely to the claim of West & McKay. Mr. Noah K. Sexton was in possession of the stand in 1870. Mr. West was then clerk of the market, and he caused Mr. Sexton to vacate the stand, and took possession of it for himself and his partner. It was subsequently restored to Mr. Sexton by order of the Market Bureau, and West & McKay appealed from the decision. Neither of the rival dealers was present before the Aldermanic Committee yesterday, and in their absence the hearing was adjourned to next Monday.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

THE HARVARD AND DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CREWS—THEIR CONDITION AND APPEARANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

As the day appointed for the regatta, the 17th inst., approaches, the interest attaching to the doings and daily practice of the crews who are to take part in the contests naturally increases, and boating is the one topic of conversation on all sides. Visitors are already taking up their quarters here, and the hotels are daily receiving applications for rooms, and from present indications it looks as though every bed will be engaged before the end of this week. The weather for the past few days has been all that could be desired for rowing purposes, while the river has been as smooth as a sheet of glass, thus allowing the crews to practice under the most favorable circumstances. All are now here and doing good work except Bowdoin, which, however, is expected to-night, but unless they are already in good order their chances of success will be very small, as they have but seven days remaining in which to put on the finishing touches and become acquainted with the course. That strength, as well as good form, in the handling of the oar, will be necessary to the winning crew, daily becomes more apparent, for seldom have such a number of powerful crews been pitted against one another as for this regatta. Each and every man, without exception, also, is doing his utmost to fit himself for the final struggle; and the orders or suggestions of the trainers are instantly attended to, no matter how disagreeable or harsh they seem, without a question, or even a murmur. In every case this mentor is looked upon as a perfect oracle and his *dicta* as being infallible. The crews to be seen morning and afternoon on the river are Harvard and Harvard Freshmen, Dartmouth, Agricultural, Wesleyan, Yale, Yale Freshmen, Williams, Amherst, Amherst Freshmen, Trinity, Cornell, and Columbia; and all are rapidly approaching something like perfection, although much remains yet to be done. The change of climate and water has also been felt among several of the crews, making it necessary for some individual members to retire from active work for a day or two, the complaints under which they suffer being boils and diarrhea. It is, however, hoped that all will be in good working condition again to-morrow, as the sick are to-day approaching convalescence. The crew most in favor here seems to be the Harvard, and they certainly merit the attention they receive, for they look the picture of health and condition, while their style of rowing is without doubt the most perfect yet seen on the river. They row in a shell built for them by Blaikie, which seems to be particularly well adapted to the crew, and, from the way she goes through the water, very fast. She is about forty-nine feet long and twenty inches wide, weighs about 140 pounds, and is fitted with box-wood sliding seats on steel slides. The names, weight and position of the crew is as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1.	A. L. Devens, (bow)	19	144	5.9½
2.	T. Dayland	21	150	5.8½
3.	H. L. Morse	20	161	5.11½
4.	W. Goodwin	20	164½	6.1
5.	D. C. Bacon	19	161	5.11
6.	R. H. Dana, (stroke)	22	152	5.9¾
	Substitutes.			
	Wm. A. Wheeler	19	150	5.9½
	Paul Dana	19	145	5.10

This crew have been rowing together since the middle of April, and as a consequence are well accustomed to the stroke and time. They arrived here on Saturday last, and at once set to work to master the peculiarities of the course, while at the same time they complete their training, which is conducted by their Captain and stroke, R. H. Dana. That they are likely to give all the other crews some warm work to beat them, no one who has seen them row can doubt. Their stroke is well timed and even, and what is more, catching a grip of the water at the first part, or immediately the oar strikes the water. There are, however, several faults yet to be corrected before the men can be called perfect. For instance, Devens, the bow man, rows a little too much with his arms, and forgets to use his stretcher sufficiently, and to finish his stroke. Dayland, No. 2, does not get forward quick enough, and fails to grip the water at the first part, where the greatest leverage is obtained. His back and head also require to be straightened up a little. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, who are the strongest men in the boat, and undoubtedly good oarsmen, yet require more practice, as they rather fail in finishing their stroke by not bringing it well through, while at the same time there is a jerkiness that requires to be done away with. This applies especially to No. 4, who does not get back far enough, while No. 3, Morse, wants to sit up more, and do away with the dipping, of his head into his chest. Stroke, Dana, is as good perhaps as possible, although he, too, puts on a little too much jerk instead of bringing his oar well and steadily through the water with a clean finish. These little faults are gradually disappearing, however, and by the eventful day will have doubtless been forgotten, should the men still keep in health and work as diligently as they have hitherto done. As previously stated, they will unquestionably be well up at the finish, if one can judge from appearances at present.

This morning they were out at about 10 o'clock, but merely paddled around, with an occasional spurt. Yesterday afternoon, in rowing once the full course, they averaged thirty-eight strokes to the minute, and sent their boat along better than any I have yet seen.

THE HARVARD FRESHMEN.

For the Freshmen's Race, which takes place previous to that of the University Crews, Harvards have the following team selected, who are training at the same place as their university crew, and have the benefit of their experience also. The freshmen are under the charge and direction of C. F. Hodges, who is also the stroke of the boat. Although all young men they are mostly well formed and muscular, and having been at work, like their elders, since April, are in first-rate condition. The crew and their positions is as follows:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1..	W. F. Weels, (bow,)	18	145	5.9
2..	E. W. Green	19	135	5.9
3..	G. A. Nicherson	19	147	5.9
4..	E. C. Hall	20	152	5.10
5..	W. J. Oatis	19	152	5.9
6..	C. F. Hodges, (stroke,)	20	154	5.11

Unlike most of the crews that have called on the assistance of a professional trainer, these are not limited as to diet, but are allowed to eat what they please, with the exception that they are debarred from touching any kind of pastry. Another feature is that no work is done before eating breakfast, which is eaten at 6:30 A. M., after which a rest is taken until the men go out for their morning row, at 10 o'clock. Dinner is had at noon, and after a lay-off of an hour, they are required to start away on a brisk walk. Then comes another rest until 5 P. M., when the men are again ordered to man the outrigger and row over the full course on time, the Freshmen making from thirty-eight to forty-two strokes per minute. Supper and another moderately long walk bring the day to a close, and at 9 o'clock all hands retire for the night. The Freshmen will row in a Blaikie boat, of the same dimensions as previously described, also using sliding seats. Their stroke is as yet too short and jerky, and the men require still considerable practice before they can hope to win.

THE DARTMOUTH CREW.

The Dartmouth College Boat Club was only organized last Fall, consequently the crew now here as their representatives may be considered mere novices in the science of rowing. It may be said that they commenced their initiation only this season, for last year, after two weeks' rowing, the season terminated. Last May, however, they again got to work and started two six-oared crews to work, and, being determined to try their chances at this regatta, they, four weeks since, called in John Biglin, who selected the following members to man the shell in the coming contest:

No.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
1—	Albert Eaton, (bow	23	150	5.11
2—	Mark Ward	25	155	6
3—	A. R. Archibald	24	165	6.1½
4—	C. O. Gates	20	175	6⅜
5—	E. J. Underhill	23	165	5.11
6—	H. M. Paul, (stroke)	22	175	6.1½
	Substitutes.			
	Robert Kerr	26	160	5.11
	H. D. Lawrence	23	157	5.8

Biglin at once commenced to train the men at Hanover, N. H., and after pulling them through the mill there for three weeks, brought them here. They are, like all the other crews, lodging at one of the farm-houses near the river, about three miles off the town, and are doing good and steady work. They are the biggest men of all, and are nick-named "The Giants." Up to yesterday, it was thought that their chances of winning were very good, but two men have fallen sick, viz., Eaton and Underhill, and to-day the two substitutes filled their pieces, not at all to the improvement of the crew generally, or to the style of their general stroke. It is, however, more than probable that the two regular men will be in the boat again to-morrow, when it is hoped that something like the old form will be revived. The stroke is a telling one, but lacks precision and regularity, while two or three of the men require to set up more, and row more from the hip than at present. The great fault with all of them is, that they forget to use their stretchers, and row too much with the arms and with a hollow chest. The power is undoubtedly in the crew to drive their boat well through the water, but they want more knowledge of how to use it. This will doubtless be imparted to them by Biglin, who is striving his utmost to mold the men into shape, and is untiring in his efforts to effect this end. They are now using their racing-boat, which has been built for them by Elliott, of Greenpoint, N. Y. She is of Spanish cedar, 50 feet in length and 20 inches wide, with sliding-seats, but as she only arrived yesterday, they are hardly yet settled in her.

YACHTING.

STAPLETON REGATTA—FAST BOATS DRIFTING IN A CALM.

The sixth annual regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club was sailed yesterday, under auspices that at the start promised to make it the most successful race of the season, but Old Probabilities was out of temper, for soon after the start the wind died out and a drifting-match was the result. The race, however, though a slow one, was good, the Elizabeth winning in the first class, and the Cygnus in the second class, by time allowance.

The entries for the race were:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Length.	Owner.
Maud	32 feet	Capt. Simonson.
Sappho	32 feet	Capt. R. Munroe.
Montie	27.3 feet	Capt. E. Finnerty.
Queen	33 feet	Capt. P. Jacobson.
Elizabeth	27.9 feet	Capt. Tynan.

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	Length.	Owner.
Cygnus	18 feet	Capt. R. Brown.
Albert	23.5 feet	Capt. Sandford.
Edith	20.10 feet	Capt. Cattermole.

At 11:25 the first gun, "prepare," was fired, and five minutes after the gun "start" was fired. The Elizabeth was the first off on the port tack, but was followed closely by the Montie and Sappho. The wind was blowing lightly from the south-east, and the boats crept slowly along. Very little advantage of tide or eddy could be taken, as all the yacht sailors were amateurs, but the Captain of the Elizabeth did as much as any man could do to win the race. When nearing the South-west Spit, the wind died out entirely, and from that homeward the race was only a drifting-match.

The course was for first-class boats, from stakeboat off Stapleton, to and around Robbin's Reef Buoy; thence to South-west Spit, thence to home stakeboat. For second-class boats, to Robbin's Reef Buoy, thence to Channel Buoy No. 8. The buoy off Robbin's Reef was passed in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Elizabeth	12	1	30	Queen	12	8	14
Montie	12	6	12	Edith	12	8	14
Albert	12	6	50	Maud	12	8	35
Sappho	12	6	53	Cygnus	12	11	40

The Elizabeth led the fleet, pointing for Bay Ridge, the Montie and Sappho following closely astern, the Albert and Edith being well up. Passing Fort Lafayette the Elizabeth led, the Edith close astern. During the run to buoy No. 8 the wind died out, and the race resolved itself into a drifting-match, in which the Edith proved the fastest, rounding buoy No. 8 at 2:15:10, the Albert rounding at 2:28:20, and the Cygnus at 2:34:55. The first-class boats kept on to the South-west Spit buoy, (No. 8½,) but a dead calm prevailing, the judges' boat, the Fort Lee, did not wait to take the time. The Elizabeth, however, was the first to round, followed by the Sappho, the Montie having withdrawn. The sailing of the Elizabeth, Sappho, Maud, and Cygnus, was admirable throughout the race, and nothing but a lack of wind prevented the regatta being eminently successful.

The judges were Capt. Holbrook, E. Duffy, J. P. Eddy, —— Siddell, and Mr. Prahl. The Regatta Committee comprised Messrs. M. Duryea, J. Bailé, and G. H. McCready.

The prize for the second-class boats was won by the Cygnus, she beating the Edith on time allowance by 1 minute 40 seconds. The prize for first-class boats was taken by the Elizabeth, she beating the Sappho by nearly 2 minutes.

POLICE EDUCATION.

On July 14, 1864, a school for the instruction of new appointees on the police force was organized at the Central Office, and has survived the different changes in the department which have occurred during the past eight years. The rules require that each man upon receiving his appointment as a policeman, shall attend the school of instruction for at least thirty days before he can be assigned to full duty. While attending school he is required to do one tour of patrol duty every other night, from 6 to 12 P. M. The school session is from 10 to 12 each day, except Sunday, and during that time the recruit is taught his duties as a policeman, the Police law is explained to him, and he is instructed what to do and what to avoid. The afternoons are devoted to drill. At the end of thirty days the newly-fledged policeman is examined, and if found competent is assigned to full duty. The late Inspector Leonard was detailed originally as instructor. When he died the duties devolved upon Inspectors Walling and Jameson, until October, 1869, when Drill Inspector Copeland was placed in charge of the school and still holds the position of instructor. The number of policemen who have graduated, so to speak, from the school since its organization up to the present date is 4,000.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 194 Broadway, Gen. Alexander Shaler in the chair. A quorum of members not being present, the business transacted was informal. A communication was read from the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment, asking for the use of the range at Creedmoor on the 17th of July. The Secretary was directed to grant the request, subject to certain conditions. The use of the range was also granted to Company H, of the First Regiment. The secretary announced that Col. Brooks, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, had offered for competition a gold badge, to be competed for by members of the National Rifle Association, the distance to be 200 yards. The offer was accepted, and the last Saturday in August named as the day on which the badge should be shot for. A number of new members were then elected. The report of the treasurer showed the receipts from June 7 to date to be $2,804 99, including $1,188 56, on hand at last report; expenditures, $2,101 49; balance on hand to the credit of the association, $703 50.

MR. MACGREGOR'S SALARY.

Application was made before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay salary due to Mr. Macgregor, late Superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings. Answer was made, on behalf of the Controller, that Mr. Macgregor had refused to deliver to his successor the books and papers of his office, as required by statute. Judge Daniels inquired if the statute also required that, by a failure to deliver over his books, the Superintendent forfeited his pay? Mr. Dean, on behalf of the Controller, replied that the statute did not exactly so provide, but such was one of the reasons assigned by the Controller for refusing to pay. The chief reason, however, for such refusal, was that the statute in such a case points out a remedy for the relator by action at law, and not by mandamus. The Judge thereupon took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners, held yesterday, plans and specifications were presented and discussed at length for the building of the bulkhead and pier of the new boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the port, was present. Gov. Dix was absent, being compelled to leave the City on important business.

OPENING OF PROPOSALS.

At the Department of Public Charities and Correction, bids were opened yesterday morning for furnishing 10,000 tons of coal, to be delivered at the various points indicated by said department, and for building boiler and engine for new steam-boat. Controller Green was present, in accordance with the provisions of the new charter, which requires his attendance at all such openings. The Controller also attended at the Department of Docks in the afternoon, and bids were opened for furnishing that department with white pine and spruce piles, iron bolts, spikes, and bands; white and yellow pine timber, yellow pine, oak, and spruce planks, &c. The awards have not yet been determined.

TAXATION OF HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The labors of the Commission to Equalize Taxation in Hudson County, New-Jersey, have elicited the fact that a vast deal of property has been undervalued. A large property in Hoboken was found to have been assessed at only about fifteen per cent. of its market value. In North Bergen township a case was discovered where a man owning 300 acres of land was only taxed for 156 acres. Water-fronts valued at $3,000,000 have been assessed that have never paid any tax. The railroad property is said to be valued at $13,000,000. By the table prepared by the commissioners, the value of the property in the county is shown to be $94,646,140, while the valuation of last year was $92,934,350. Of the amount assessed, $61,972,921 is in Jersey City, and $13,176,400 in Hoboken.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Sunday-school of the German Evangelical Church, in Madison and Montgomery streets, Rev. B. Kruesi, Pastor, held its annual picnic, at Hamilton Park, yesterday.

The original Brewers' and Coopers' Company, composed of the employes of the German up-town breweries, had their annual sharp-shooting practice at Jones' Wood yesterday.

The Cunard steam-ship Scotia, which left Liverpool on June 28 and Queenstown on June 29, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery of the Board of Supervisors have notified all parties not to furnish supplies to the County departments and offices unless authorized by the board.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Clark, of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division, N. G. S. N. Y., has been dismissed the service, after being court-martialed, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The application of the colored citizens to be employed as laborers in the parks, &c., was not acted upon by the Park Commissioners yesterday. General Foreman Manning's case is still under consideration.

Mr. John Foley has sent a communication to the Mayor protesting against the stoppage of the public works, and the reduction of the salaries of subordinate officials. He closes his letter by advocating the granting of ten days vacation to the employes of the City Government.

The Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform, Tuesday evening, passed resolutions condemning the action of the Board of Aldermen in not deciding on the nominations for police justices, and expressing a want of confidence in the body should they fail to take immediate action in the matter.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest, $10,695 13; from assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, $7,480 70; from market rents and fees, $1,129 85; from Croton water rent and penalties, $22,890 90; from licenses, $715. Total, $42,919 58.

BROOKLYN.

Catherine Foster, aged thirty-nine years, was yesterday arrested for forging the name of Mr. J. P. Hudson, of No. 1,413 Pacific-street, to a check for $250.

During the month of June the Park Commissioners received $102,672 and expended $89,996. A requisition has been made on the Controller for $100,000, and the Executive Committee authorized to borrow the amount necessary for laying out the east-side lands and rendering them saleable.

As a barge containing excursionists of the Emerald Association was being hauled into the Noble-street dock, at Greenpoint, yesterday, a fender thrown on board struck James McLoughlin on the head, killing him instantly. Deceased was thirty-six years of age, married, and resided at the corner of Union-place and Clay-street.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel Foster attempted to separate William Stone and another boy, who were fighting on Third-avenue, South Brooklyn, whereupon Stone, who is only seventeen years old, drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Foster. He was disarmed and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

The Bedford-avenue property-owners have decided to accept the compromise of the city in assuming one-third the cost of repaving the avenue, the compromise being provided for in the act of the last Legislature. The Property Owners' Association will not disband, however, but proposes renewing the contest in case the pavement does not answer their expectations.

During the matinée performance, yesterday, of the Great Eastern Circus, at the Capitoline Grounds, George Johnson, nine years old, of No. 200 Quincy-street, attempted to view the performance through a hole in the canvas, near the dressing-room. A dagger was plunged into his face, entering below the eye, and reaching almost to the throat. The boy was taken to his home, and Mary Watson, an equestrienne, was arrested on suspicion.

LONG ISLAND.

A new horse-car line is being constructed between Blissville and Long Island City. It will be in running order about the middle of August next.

A race for $100 a side, between the yachts James W. Covert and the Anthony Miller—the latter owned by Edward A. Lawrence, of Bayside—takes place on Thursday of next week, at 10 A. M. The yachts start from Little Bayside and sail over a twenty-mile course.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest, yesterday, upon James J. Dennison, aged about seventeen years, a resident of Mount Vernon, who came to his death by lockjaw, caused by having one of his hands badly crushed. The deceased, for some unexplained reason, neglected to get off the train upon which he was a passenger until it had passed Mount Vernon, and had started from Pelhamville, the next station above, and on jumping off the train while in motion he fell with one hand on the rail and the car passed over it, causing the injury. The jury considered that the injury was caused by his own negligence.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Quarantine have appointed Thomas Faron, of Brooklyn, engineer to the board, at a salary of $4,000 per annum. The works on the new Quarantine landing, and in the lower bay, will be pushed forward rapidly.

The body of a woman, supposed to be that of Mrs. Louis Jacquitte, who, with her husband, was drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat in the Narrows on Sunday last, was recovered last evening by a fishing party, and was brought to Fort Hamilton. The Coroner was notified.

An inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New-Brighton, named George Roberts, aged eighty-four years, fell from the outer steps of the institution a day or two ago and received such injuries that he has since died. This makes two deaths from falls that have occurred in the institution within three weeks.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hattie Syron, ten years old, was run over at Elizabeth yesterday by a Central train, and so badly injured that her leg had to be amputated.

A misplaced switch at the Pennsylvania Depot, Jersey City, last night, caused a locomotive to run against the bumpers, smashing four cars.

The body found at Weehawken on Tuesday last has been identified as that of James Freeman, of Eleventh-avenue, New-York. Deceased undertook to cross the river in a small boat on the Fourth, and the boat upset.

James Dougherty, a lad six years old, was yesterday found drowned in a hole which forms the outlet on the meadows of one of the sewers leading down from Jersey City Heights. He had been missing since Sunday.

PERSONAL.

Judge Sperry, of Massachusetts; Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama; Col. D. Bidwell, of New-Orleans; Hon. Peter Rowe, of Schenectady, and Col. R. W. Cole, of Memphis, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. A. V. Kautz, of the United States Army; Col. George S. Bangs, of Washington; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, and ex-Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge H. C. Dibbell, of New-Orleans; ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Judge H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. Fenner, of Hampton, Va., and Major R. F. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Gov. T. E. Davis, of Texas, and Hon. J. G. Thorp, of Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. R. B. Potter, of Memphis; Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and S. D. Caldwell, of Buffalo, are at the Hoffman House.

Comte de Bearne, of France; J. Whipple, of the United States Marine Corps, and Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware, are at the New-York Hotel.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A delegation of cartmen complained to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday that many members of their calling had obtained licenses in the names of their wives, and thus secured a monopoly of the business. The ordinance on the subject provides that no person shall receive licenses for more than three carts. The Mayor sent for Mr. Schroader, the Permit Clerk, and that official searched the books. He subsequently reported that all the women who held licenses were recorded as "widows." The delegation then retired, apparently dissatisfied.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the Committee on Station-houses was authorized to hire the second floor of the dispensary building adjoining the station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street for additional sleeping apartments for the police force of the Nineteenth Precinct. The Superintendent of markets having sent a request to the board to cease dumping street dirt, ashes, and garbage at the foot of Vesey-street, Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Department, reported that he had seen President Westervelt, of the Dock Department, who had promised to designate some other place for a public dumping ground.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW-YORK, OSWEGO, AND MIDLAND LINE—ERIE AFFAIRS.

It was announced by telegraph yesterday afternoon, that the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad had been finally completed, and that the first through train from Oswego to New-York, loaded with flour, will start to-day. For some time past this road has been laboring under financial embarrassments of a serious nature, which at one time necessitated the stoppage of work upon the uncompleted division, until provision had been made for the payment of interest upon its bonds, and of the amounts due to the contractors, who were unable to meet their engagements. At that time De Witt C. Littlejohn resigned, and George Opdyke was elected President in his stead. Mr. Opdyke only accepted the Presidency upon condition that several millions of dollars should be pledged, with which to relieve the road from its embarrassments, and enable it to complete its connections with Western railroad lines. It is understood that the required amount was subscribed, and Mr. Opdyke accordingly accepted the position of President. As soon as he entered upon the duties of the office he hurried through the uncompleted work which was most immediately needed, viz.: the completion of the missing link in the centre of the Oswego and Midland Railroad. In this way freight can reach New-York directly from Oswego and the central counties of the State, which was formerly obliged to pass over the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads. The parties controlling the road believe that it will now be able to pay a considerable profit, over and above the running expenses, and are sanguine that it will also be able to meet the interest on the bonds. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Midland was held yesterday afternoon to consummate the lease of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, which has been under an agreement of lease for about a year. While the parties representing the road are of the opinion that it will pay, a very general feeling of distrust exists in financial circles regarding the success of the project. The parties who entertain these opinions support them by adducing facts concerning the thinly settled and wild country through which a considerable portion of the road passes, and the improbability of any great quantity of freight arriving from Oswego, which is a lake port, and has no country beyond from which to obtain business. It is likely, however, that a few months' time will practically settle the question of whether the road will pay or not.

The election for officers of the Erie Railroad for the ensuing year takes place to-day, the new Board of Directors convening for that purpose. It is understood that Mr. P. H. Watson, the President, will hold his present position; that Mr. J. L. Devereaux, now President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, will be elected to the position of General Manager of Erie, a position substantially the same as that now held by Gen. A. S. Diven. There will also be other changes in the management, but, so far as learned, not of a radical character.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postmaster T. L. James and Mr. H. G. Pearson, Superintendent of the New-York Post-office, returned from Washington Tuesday night, where they have had a conference with the Postmaster General in regard to important changes proposed in the postal services of the City. Not all of the reforms proposed have yet been decided upon, but there are several which are to go into operation at once, and which are likely to prove of great value to the general public. The first of these is in regard to the supplemental mails for the European steamers. These will be in future made up at the main office and dispatched to the steamer after the closing of the regular mail. The postage upon letters sent in this way will be double that ordinarily charged. Besides this change which cannot fail to be of advantage to those whose European correspondence is of an extensive nature, another reform is to be introduced of an important character. The post-office authorities have determined to use twelve trains daily on the elevated railroad for the transportation of mail-matter, by which means eight additional deliveries can be made in the City. At present New-York is divided by Thirty-fourth-street into two Postal Districts, the upper and the lower. There are now nine deliveries daily in the lower district, and five in the upper. As soon as the new plan goes into operation there will be twelve deliveries in the lower district, and ten in the upper part of the City. There are several other important postal reforms which are now being considered by the Postmaster General for the better accommodation of the citizens of New-York, but upon which he has not given an opinion.

The following is the official notice of the Postmaster:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

A supplemental mail for Europe, per steam-ship Holsatia, will be made up at this office on Thursday, July 10, 1873, and will close at 1 P. M. An extra supplemental mail on dock at foot of Third-street, Hoboken, same day at 1:40 P. M. Letters and printed matter must be prepaid, double postage, by stamps. From and after this date an extra supplemental mail will be made up in like manner for all European mail steamers. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Spirits of Turpentine ower; sales at 41c. Resin steady; sales at $2 30 for Strained, $2 50 for No. 1, $4 50 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $3 25.

[Advertisement.]

PEGRAM'S PATENT SUN-STROKE PREVENTER.—A sure protection. Convenient and portable. For sale only at KNOX'S three hat-stores. Price, $1 each.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Thorndike and son, Miss E. Edgar, Miss C. Gotschalk, Miss M. Maurigy, A. Dugan, W. L. Palmer, F. Boott, Miss Boott and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Dunlap, Miss M. Dunlap, Miss G. Dunlap, W. Marcet, F. S. Piukers, Miss C. W. Hogg, Miss L. E. Gooken, Miss C. A. Farley, C. J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Dinkelspiel, Miss F. Dinkelspiel, Master J. Dinkelspiel, Miss B. Marks, G. Richmond, Mrs. Haldane, child and servant, Miss Haldane, R. L. Paterson, F. N. Goddard, W. B. Haseltine, H. C. Morgan, R. Cleveland, S. P. Cleveland, Miss E. C. Cleveland and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Rowell, P. B. Worrall, J. O. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oppenheimer, S. E. Thomas, C. P. Huntington, S. G. Bradbury, R. Sadler, A. P. Baldwin, J. W. Blackham, W. J. Morgan, S. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brooks, S. Swan, W. Swan, W. H. Shelley, J. Inglis, F. O. Roxo and servant, E. Brown, T. McCarroll, N. Laprise, A. S. Wentworth, Miss J. R. Robertson, Miss D. Richards, Miss B. Richards, R. Reed, R. C. Neilson, C. Sternbach, Mr. Hamilton, D. King, Jr., S. W. Pomeroy, H. P. Custis, R. Rogers, A. Jorrin, W. H. Chalcraft, J. A. Chalcraft, J. A. Bernheimer, W. H. Arnold, T. D. Patchin, Mrs. T. D. Patchin, Miss J. Patchin, Mrs. T. C. Farrer and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Butler, Miss L. F. Butler, Miss M. P. Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Wright, A. C. Edwards, A. R. Sclater, J. H. White, J. H. Wray, J. F. Orne, W. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Austin, child, and servant, F. M. Toud, J. Sloane, W. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dorsheimer, child, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Merriman, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Curtis and wife, James Elverson, Joseph Elverson, D. J. Napier, W. D. Napier, H. W. Merckems, W. T. Lusk, L. J. Simmons, Dr. W. Burrows, W. H. Belden, H. M. Brown, W. J. Coombe, Miss H. Whiting, H. Sawyer, J. W. Cochrane, A. Henderson, G. Iliague, F. Henriques, W. Bauer, J. Conline, Mr. Foster.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—H. E. Hines, Jurn Alea, Col. E. Barbasa and daughter, S. H. Mellinger, Manuel del Riego, A. Caranolas, wife 2 children, and servant, A. Weber and son, Bonifacio Calsaderas, B. Balsada, F. Flores, F. Amat, Gabino Solis, H. Hatch, A. Decarrete, Nicholas Bande, Francis Martines, Enrique Garcia, Y. Ona, Leon M. Pecontal, Pedro Magueria, Andrew Spaulding, F. Barrand, F. S. giera, A. Leon Gironal, Chas. L. Leonard, J. M. Preet, Blas Singon, J. Monacon, E. Matamora, A. Matamora, Edward Witman, Robt. Hatter, Thos. Green, A. Alvares, Richard Leon, Charles Valdes, Miss Erminia Boniges, F. Campos, Thoma Risk.s

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Brown and 3 daughters, Elizabeth Napier, Mary Ann Stein, Olif Cronhann, Mrs. H. G. Leggett, Jas. Mills, H. A. Scomp and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon rises..8:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:34 | Gov. Island..8:28 | Hell Gate....9:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Bremen, (Ger.,) Sulberg, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., E. R. Morgan's Sons; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Whitney, Leghorn, Howland & Frothingham.

Barks Celia, (Br.,) Turner, Lubeck, Eagle, Blakslee & Smyth; A. G. Vinge, (Norw.,) Hendricksen, Penarth Roads, Tetens & Bockmann; Gustav Adolph, (Swed.,) Feniston, Elsinore, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Marius, (Ital.,) Manielson, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana for orders, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Adelaide, Moss, Darien for orders, Miller & Houghton; Barranha, (Br.,) Adams, Stettin, &c., C. W. Berteaux & Co.; A. M. B., (Br.,) Bellfountain, Belfast, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Hattie Eaton, (Br.,) Cook, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Mary D. Leach, Atkins, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Gerent, (Br.,) Sandford, Santos, via Richmond, Peniston & Co.; Harry White, Hopkins, Wilmington, N. C., Miller & Houghton; A. R. Weeks, Fair, South Amboy, N. J., H. W. Loud & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow June 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and 11 cabin and 157 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Zimmerman, Havana July 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool June 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 141 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg June 25 and Havre 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Lapland, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol June 25, with mdse. and 50 passengers to E. R. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, Limerick 37 ds., via Liverpool, N. S., 7 ds., in ballast to Wm. Roper & Co.

Bark Sulphide, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. June 29, lat. 41 50, lon. 57 59, spoke brig Loeskenning, (Norw.,) from London, for Bath.

Bark Eliza Barrs, Vesey, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 210 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eureka, Foster, Port Caledonia, C. B., 17 ds., via Tarpauline Cove, with 244 tons to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Maggie Quinn, (of St. Stephens, N. B.,) Foster, New River, N. S., 16 ds., with lath to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. J. K. Howard, Nicholson, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buckard, Rockland, N. B., 18 ds., with building-stone to Bartram Bros.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. D. Williams, Pearce, Alexandria.
Schr. John Ferris, Savage, Alexandria, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. M. E. Taber, Eldridge, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.
Schr. B. H. Jones, Smith, Richmond.
Schr. Ximena, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport.
Schr. Saxon, Abbott, Wareham.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Hartford.
Schr. Geo. W. Rogers, Beebe, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Mitchell, Salem.
Schr. S. Benedict, Crockett, Portland, Me.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Lynn.
Schr. Abigail Hayes, Smith, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Norwich.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. R. L. Kenny, Ford, Greenport.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Cora, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.
Schr. Davidson, Smith, Wareham.
Schr. Montana, Miller, Brookhaven.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. W. W. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. John A. Cook, ——, Rockport, Me.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Eliza Williams, West, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Onward, Hulse, Brookhaven.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Brookhaven.
Schr. Hero, Poole, Salem.
Schr. L. A. Boyce, Gates, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. D. C. Forester, Kendrick, New-Bedford.
Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Blackstone, Nixon, Providence.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Gorham, Providence.
Schr. Hannah D., Aitkins, Pawtucket.
Schr. Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Tarquin, Chadwick, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Planter, Conners, Boston.
Schr. S. Applegate, York, Stonington.
Schr. Mariel Anderson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. E. M. Baxter, Lamphear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester.
Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Providence.
Schr. Gentile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Robt. Rhodes, Baker, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. J. Laughton, Laughton, Saco, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John Losier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Portsmouth.
Schr. Arabella, Smith, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Cape Ann.
Schr. Henrietta, Perry, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Caroline Grant, Howell, Fall River.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Bristol.
Schr. Cora, Coleman, Hyannis.
Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Cranmer, New Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Lucy Blossom, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Providence, Halsey, Fall River.
Schr. Sterling, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Newport.
Schr. Mabel Hall, Bunker, Rockland, with stone to order.
Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. A. Heath, Pendleton, Providence.
Anchored at Hart Island, schr. Adelaide, Kent, Bath.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Harper, ——, Portland, Me.
Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket.
WIND.—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

BELOW.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, from London; received a pilot July 7, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 10, from pilot-boat Widgeon, No. 10.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, for Glasgow; Bremen, for Bremen; Idaho and Cuba, for Liverpool; Arragon, for Bristol; South Carolina, for Charleston.

SPOKEN.

July 8, lat. 40 46, lon. 68, schr. Ralph Howes, from Rockport, Me., for Jacksonville, 4 ds. out.

July 7, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 10, bark Amity, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Widgeon, No. 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Arr. schr. Lilly, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; brig Osceola, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., July 9.—Arr. barks Vidfarne and Clara Eaton, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—The steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia, arr. at this port to-day.

DISASTERS.

BOSTON, July 9.—The schr. Senator, of and from New-York, for Boston, ashore on Bishop and Clark's Ledges, is wedged in between four rocks and is badly strained. An attempt will be made to pump her out at the first favorable opportunity. The steam-pumps and engine, and the iron and powder on board have been discharged and landed at Hyannis.

LARGE FANS

JUST RECEIVED, PLAIN AND PAINTED

BLACK SILK FANS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

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ICE PITCHERS,

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DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,

KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER

COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;

CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

SECURED TO ALL.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

DEPOSITS

made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Security Savings Bank,

34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day and evening.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES

Continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th. JOHN HOEY, President.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.